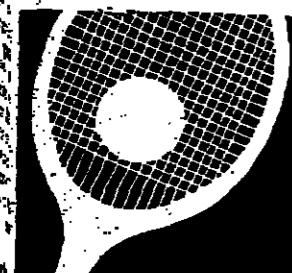


THE TIMES
Saturday
Portfolio

The first
weekly
£20,000
prize

Anyone for...
Martin Amis on
the American
way of tennis



...Wimbledon
Henley and the
Second Test
at Lord's

Night hunter
The mysterious life
of the British owl

£4,000 win
for Times
reader

A man who says he is not at all knowledgeable about stocks and shares has won £4,000 in The Times Portfolio competition. Report, rules and how to play back page. Portfolio list, page 16

Court finds
Britain guilty
The European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg has found the Government guilty of isolating the European Convention on Human Rights by denying prisoners access to their lawyers for internal disciplinary hearings. Page 2

German truce
Strike-crippled West Germany will be back to normal working early next week. Strikers' metal union clubs accepted the 38.5hr compromise and voting ever the weekend could settle it nationwide. Page 6

Todd chosen
Sir Ron Todd was elected last night as the successor to Mr. Losyn (Moss) Evans as general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Page 2

Reagan recipe
President Reagan's proposals for closer ties with the Soviet Union were combined with tough talking that reflects the continuing battle between hardliners and pragmatists in his Administration. Page 6

Bonn wrangle
West German Chancellor Kohl's new Economics Minister, Herr Martin Bangemann, was sworn in yesterday, criticising the choice mounted within the coalition and from business. Page 5

Turner sale on
The sale of a £2m Turner painting is to go ahead after the settlement of a High Court quibble between members of the Clark family, children of Lord Clark of Saltwood, the art historian who died last year.

Marchais stays
Georges Marchais is to continue as leader of the French Communist Party despite severe setbacks suffered in the European elections. Page 7

Bullet ballot
Lists of dead and missing are as commonplace in a Guatemalan newspaper as horoscopes. The country where bullets shape events is going to the polls. Page 6

Leader page 13
Letters: On Europe, from Mr Bryan Cassidy, MEP-elect and others; social security, from Mr J. Hinton and others; BBC and CSC, from Mr Bert Gallon; ending articles, Hongkong, Lord Astor of Hever, President Hennemo

Features, pages 8, 9, 12
Dalton Riffind replies to the 'contaminant' critics; the Arab vote in the Israeli election; Leonard Levin asserts his superiority; Spectrum: Albert Sennsund, one of the founding fathers of photojournalism, at 7. Friday Page; when battery tests are given a free range

Obituary, page 14
Lord Astor of Hever, Professor W. McMillan

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Lords inflict savage defeat on Bill to scrap GLC election

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The House of Lords inflicted a savage blow last night to the Government's proposals to cancel May's elections to the Greater London Council, and the six metropolitan counties in preparation for their abolition in 1986.

The proposal was defeated at the start of the committee stage debate on the "paving" Bill when an all-party amendment, whose effect would be to allow the elections to go ahead was carried by 91 votes to 143.

The scale of the defeat astonished the Government's supporters and opponents, and shattered the Conservative whips who this month mounted a massive operation to stave off defeat on the second reading.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, who "watched much of the debate" was discussing with his colleagues last night how to read.

The amendment ripped the heart out of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, although the committee stage continued last night.

The Government can abandon the Bill, which would mean that the election would go ahead and almost certainly turn into the referendum on abolition of the councils which ministers have been determined to avoid, or reverse the defeat in the Commons and ask the Lords to think again.

The other is the more likely, but the opposition parties made

it clear last night that on such an important constitutional issue they would be prepared to insist on the change and if necessary precipitate a confrontation with the Commons.

The successful amendment, moved by Lord Elwyn-Jones, former Lord Chancellor, would stop the elections being called until the main Bill was passed by both Houses. That will be next June or July, two months after elections are due.

The Bill, as drafted, had

allowed for the cancellation of the elections after the main Bill's second reading in the Commons.

Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, pleading for peers to reject the amendment, announced that it was planned to introduce the abolition Bill in November, with a Commons second reading in December.

Allowing for full consideration it was unlikely to reach the House of Lords for second reading before April.

He admitted that it would be impossible to complete detailed consideration of the Bill with the thoroughness it deserved in time to cancel the elections.

It is clear that if the Government is to salvage anything it will have to make major concessions. But it cannot be certain that any concession, short of allowing the elections to proceed, will be sufficient to get it through the Lords.

Parliament, page 4

Anger as Cabinet blocks oil 'coup'

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government has taken a calculated gamble with the future of its stock market privatisation programme by blocking the international mining group Rio Tinto-Zinc's attempt to take control of Enterprise Oil, the North Sea oil company.

The decision to stop RTZ's bid for 49 per cent of Enterprise during the company's otherwise disastrous stock market launch on Wednesday was taken by the Cabinet yesterday and announced in the Commons by Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary.

He and other ministers were said to be furious at what they regarded as a manoeuvre by RTZ to defy the Government's stated wishes to see the oil group survive as an independent concern.

But the decision to block RTZ's move caused equal fury and a string of protests from professional investment insti-

tutions in the City. They complained that the Government had reengaged on the terms of the Enterprise share sale adding that the Government would find it much harder to bring off the series of other privatisations, such as British Telecom, planned for the next three years.

RTZ launched its attempted coup on Wednesday when it submitted applications to buy 49 per cent of the shares in Enterprise while the rest of the City was turning its back on the government-sponsored offer. As the issue proved to be under-subscribed, RTZ could have expected under normal City practice to have received all the shares it had bid for, giving it effective - though not absolute - control of the business.

The Government's decision yesterday, however, was that RTZ's allocation of shares should be cut from 49 per cent to 10 per cent, which would give it little influence over Enterprise's affairs.

The move leaves the professional City institutions, which had agreed to guarantee the proceeds of the flotation a week ago by underwriting the issue, with a much larger chunk of the Enterprise shares than they would have had.

The feeling among many institutions was that the Government had unilaterally decided to change the rules simply because it did not like RTZ's legitimate but provocative coup.

Mr Tom Hayes, chairman of the National Association of Pension Funds, said last night: "If as a matter of expediency

Continued on back page, col 2

S American debt fears hit the Midland

By Wayne Lintott

The Third World debt crisis spiralled over into London yesterday with City rumours that Midland Bank, one of Britain's four main clearing banks, may be forced to cut its dividend because of a drastic reduction in interest payments from Latin America.

More than a million Midland Bank shares were unexpectedly dumped on the stock market at lunchtime, sending the share price tumbling from 300p to 277p.

By the official close at 3.30pm, it had recovered to 287p, but selling over the telephone after hours sent it back to 280p.

Midland has freely admitted in the past that it is heavily exposed in Latin America. But City analysts have only just finished examining details of document F20, filed with the New York Securities and Exchange Commission by Crocker Bank, Midland's American subsidiary.

This shows that Crocker is owed £1.85 billion by Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Argentina and Venezuela. But the SEC also requires that American banks reveal the exposure of their parent. The document discloses that Midland itself is owed another £3 billion by the same group of countries, excluding Chile.

Midland, in common with other British banks, has also been hit at home by Budget changes in tax relief on leasing business.

Business news, page 17

Emotional exchange for PoWs

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

In an emotional and at times macabre ceremony on the Golan Heights, Israel and Syria yesterday exchanged prisoners of war and the bodies of their fallen for the first time in 10 years.

The hand-over provided a much-needed boost for the election campaign of the ruling Likud coalition, but officials were at pains to deny that electoral considerations had

The numbers involved in exchange were as usual: wildly

disproportionate. Altogether 291 Syrian PoWs and 20 security detainees were set free for six Israelis, who included the three members of the Lebanon Liaison Office captured earlier this year.

The 72 Syrians whose bodies were returned were all killed in the early stages of the Lebanon war. The Israelis received five coffins from the Syrians.

Villagers seized, page 6

with him when he died. The couple have five children.

Although Lord Astor held a number of City directorships from early post-war days his main interest was in *The Times*, of which his father had become the predominant owner in 1922.

Gavin Astor became a director of The Times Publishing Company in 1952, and succeeded his father as chairman in 1959. By this time he was the majority owner, his father having given him *The Times* in 1945. Later he bought the Walter shares also, thus becoming owner of virtually 100 per cent of the shareholding.

Anxious to safeguard the economic future of the news-

paper, Gavin Astor reached an agreement in 1966 with the first Lord Thomson of Fleet to merge *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* in a new company, Times Newspapers Limited. Lord Thomson had 85 per cent and Gavin Astor, who became life president, 15 per cent interest.

When Times Newspapers Limited was taken over by News International in 1981 Lord Astor became a director of Times Newspapers Holding Limited.

Mr Hugh Astor, his younger brother, said that Lord Astor, who succeeded his father as second Baron in 1971, had suffered a peaceful and painless death. Lady Astor was

anxious to safeguard the

weakness, and will be sorely missed by his many friends and admirers.

Tributes were paid to Lord Astor by Lord Thomson of Fleet, former owner of *The Times*, and Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman and chief executive of News International.

Lord Thomson said: "I am

terribly saddened by the passing of Lord Astor. Gavin was a

close friend and former associ-

ate for whom I had the greatest

respect and admiration. A

highly cultured man of great

personal integrity and warmth,

he committed himself com-

pletely to those causes in which

he believed and to which he

gave unstintingly. He was

completely in a class by himself

and will be sorely missed by his

many friends and admirers."

Mr Murdoch said: "Gavin

Astor was a man of outstanding

integrity. Right up to his death he continued to make a real and significant contribution to the newspaper for which he had a profound love: *The Times*.

"Changes in ownership had

made no difference to the

dignity and enthusiasm that he

brought to his work as a

director. At his very last board

meeting he had expressed, in

the warmest terms, his delight

that *The Times* was again

moving forward."

"Not only was *The Times* and

its staff lost a sincere friend,

but the entire newspaper

Continued on back page, col 4



Broad, surviving his Test (Photograph: Norman Lomax)

Broad leads on day of British success

By Our Sports Staff

The British were at play in earnest yesterday, enjoying unexpected success in the second Test match and at Wimbledon. Meanwhile, the royal regatta at Henley began, and Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett were living up to their reputations in Oslo.

Christopher Broad scored 55 in his debut Test innings as England reached 167-2 at the close of the first day's play against West Indies at Lord's.

Broad, Nottinghamshire's opening batsman, put on a first wicket stand of 101 with Fowler, who is 70 not out, before being caught by Dujon a half from Marshall.

Virginia Wade, ever Britain's best loved player at Wimbledon, gained a remarkable victory over the No 5 seed, Zina Garrison, of the United States. At 38, Miss Wade seemed grateful for the rain

which interrupted the match, recovering her strength to win 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Sue Barker, at one time expected to take over Miss Wade's mantle, disappointed her followers again, losing 7-6, 6-3 to a 15-year-old German, Steffi Graf. She reached the third round with a convincing 6-1, 6-3 win over an American, Elise Burgin, and Annabel Croft beat Michelle Torres, of the United States, 6-3, 6-7, 6-5.

At the Bielsko athletics meeting in Oslo last night, Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett ran the third fastest times in the world this year over 800 metres and 1500 metres respectively.

Coe won his race in 1min 43.84sec, and then Ovett secured victory in the longer event with a time of 3min 34.69sec.

Sport, pages 24-27

Police shoot man at door of bank

By Stewart Tindall, Arts Correspondent

A man was shot and seriously wounded by police yesterday at the door of central London bank.

The man, apparently armed, was given several warnings before a police sergeant from the Diplomatic Patrol Group fired at him.

The man was later taken to hospital, where he had an emergency operation. His condition was described as stable.

Scotland Yard immediately began an inquiry - another is already under way into the shooting of two men in a north London post office a fortnight ago - but senior officers are confident that the regulations for the use of guns were carried out before the

Child too upset to enter flat after burglary, survey of victims says

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A child aged four who discovered a burglary when returning home alone from nursery school was so upset she would not re-enter the flat, the National Association of Victims Support Scheme said in its annual report yesterday.

After another case of burglary, an older child refused to go to school. Insecurity can lead to children wishing to stay at home in case things go wrong while they are away, the report said.

Four months after leaving hospital after violent injuries a girl in St Albans was still unable to go out alone in case her father needed help.

A volunteer found a woman aged 21, was recovering from being robbed at knifepoint but her badly shaken mother became upset every time the victim left the house.

Miss Helen Reeves, the association's director, reports that schemes now provide a service in 194 areas. During 1983, 65,253 victims and their

families were offered help. The number of people working voluntarily for victims has risen to 4,045, an increase of 39 per cent in the past year.

Miss Reeves says: "In human terms these studies are indicating a new dimension in the problems facing victims of crime. They are having to cope not only with the shock of the events but also with a belief that no one is concerned about their feelings."

A crime is an important event for most people but all too often they do not know the final outcome and do not feel able to let their worries be known. The crime has become public property and victims feel they are left to cope with the consequences alone. Some lose faith in all the agencies which exist to protect them.

The association has for the first time surveyed types of crime referred to local schemes. The sample shows that 75.5 per cent of the total is burglary, which includes all thefts from

private dwellings; 12.4 per cent is other property offences, including theft from the person not involving violence, criminal damage and theft of other private property; 9.8 per cent is violence, which includes robbery with violence, assault, sexual offence and homicide; and 2.3 per cent represents referrals other than crime which cover a wide range of personal distress including road traffic accidents, sudden deaths and other crimes.

The report said that the value of the volunteer as a stranger prepared to listen to any outburst is illustrated by the case of a couple in their early 30s with a six-month-old baby, who suffered distress after a burglary.

In addition to the property stolen the baby's clothes were strewn around the mother felt unable to touch or use them. The couple feared the burglars had their telephone number as they began to receive phantom calls.

Vets urge a £5 fee for dog licences

By John Young

The dog licence fee should be raised to £5 from the present 37p and the revenue used to finance a new local authority dog warden service, the British Veterinary Association said yesterday.

In a memorandum that could well form the basis for early legislation, the association says that the law relating to dogs should be consolidated into a single Act.

Apart from guide dogs for the blind and hearing dogs for the deaf, there should be no exemptions from the licence fee, it says. It should be a legal requirement to obtain a licence before owning a dog, and an offence to sell or give a dog to an unlicensed person. Children under 16 should not be issued

Doubt over home sale package

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Solicitors have cast doubt at the claims of a cut-price conveyancing firm, Homex, that it can provide a full legal conveyancing package at about 40 per cent below average solicitors' charges.

Solicitors' charges vary considerably, but the Law Society, which represents about 44,000 practising solicitors, says that on average the cost of conveyancing is between 75 and 1 per cent of the price of the property.

In claiming that its charges substantially undercut those of solicitors, Homex offers comparative examples based on a 1 per cent charge by the solicitor, common in the London area.

For the sale of a £40,000 house, Homex says that the solicitor's charge would be £480, made up of £400 plus £60 VAT plus about £20 disbursements.

For house sellers, Homex charges an administration fee of £57.50 and 0.55 per cent of the sale price (with an extra 0.05 per cent for unregistered land). Their total on a £40,000 house would be £277.50.

For house buyers, Homex charges the registration fee of £57.50 plus 0.65 per cent of the house price (0.05 per cent extra for unregistered land), making £317.50. Homex's putative average for a solicitor is £515, made up of the same 1 per cent basic charge plus value added tax and slightly higher disbursements.

Mr Ian Jefferson, a solicitor who is a joint partner in Homex, admits: "I have no doubt at all that there are firms of solicitors that do not charge 1 per cent, but I can also produce a file of solicitors' bills which support the basis of the comparative costs".

An earlier report in the *Times* provoked a flood of evidence from solicitors showing that they are cheaper than the average quoted, and in some cases cheaper than Homex. One solicitor in Gloucestershire charges, for a £40,000 house £350 for a sale and £375 for a purchase, both plus value added tax and disbursements, while another solicitor in the same area charges an extra £25 for a

The previous winter was not so severe, and weather damage claims did not feature separately in costs for 1982-83, but in 1981-82, the bad winter cost insurers £250m.

The Law Society believes that solicitors' charges have in real terms been reduced by about 13 per cent because of increasing competition in the last 10 years.

• The public will suffer and many lawyers in private practice will be put out of business if the Government presses ahead with plans to end Scottish solicitors' monopoly of conveyancing.

The inquiry had been closed

Lord Soper: "jollying it along".

Soper plan for joint ministry

Lord Soper, aged 81, the doyen of Methodist preachers, said yesterday that he had once sought ordination as an Anglican priest while continuing as a Methodist minister (Clifford Longley writes).

The scheme founded on the unwillingness of the Bishop of London, then Dr Robert Stophore, to give it his blessing.

It was 20 years ago, but "the great disappointment of my life", Lord Soper said. "At that time Anglican-Methodist unity was a real possibility, and the idea of his operating as a clergyman of both denominations at once was devised 'jolly it along'". The scheme is to be discussed in a book on the history of Methodism to be published shortly.

By-pass opens

A by-pass for the A47 trunk road on the Cambridgeshire-Norfolk boundary at Wisbech and West Walton Highway was opened yesterday, three months ahead of schedule. The six miles of carriageway cost £4.5m.

The judge said there had been evidence from three distinguished psychiatrists but he reminded the jury that psychiatric medicine was not a precise science and there were conflicting views. It was for a jury to decide which view it preferred.

There was no dispute that Telling killed his wife nor - but for the defence that he put up that he would be guilty of murder.

The hearing continues today.



Brave brother: Gareth Morgan, aged five, who rescued his sister Cara, aged 18 months, from their 2ft-deep garden swimming pool in Redditch, near Birmingham, has been recommended for a life-saving award. Gareth, a pupil at St Luke's Primary School, hit Cara on the back until she was breathing again.

Police build riot training town

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Scoland Yard is building a five-acre mock-up of a section of city streets, complete with houses, shops and offices, for riot training.

The complex is being built at one of the Metropolitan Police's training grounds at Hounslow, west London, near Heathrow airport. When it is completed next year senior officers believe it will be the most advanced and largest practice ground of its kind.

Based on an idea developed by the army to train soldiers for the streets of Belfast and London, the complex will try to present all the types of problem officers might find in a riot.

At the centre of the complex

is a main road of about 250 yards. Along the road builders will construct three-dimensional imitations of a bank and shops, interspersed with concrete facades portraying other buildings.

A row of terrace houses, garages, a railway arch, and other buildings, will be built on side roads. A sound system will simulate the noise of a riot.

The layout will also include a "tactical training block" to provide specialist situations such as the holding of hostages or a siege.

Up to 5,000 London officers receive specialist riot training four days a year. The complex will be used to test them and

their commanders. Television cameras will monitor exercises from a control tower.

The site will be used by mounted as well as by foot officers and it has been designed so that specialist groups such as the diplomatic patrol group can hold their training exercises.

It has taken builders nine months to lay the foundations of more than a dozen streets, alleys, and service areas for the complex. The building of the structures will start next month.

The last stage of the construction will involve building the two-storey control tower and the elaborate television system with 32 closed-circuit cameras, which will allow the recording of exercises.

Winter toll worries insurers

By Our Property Correspondent

The British Insurance Association is to investigate whether premiums on property should be increased because of increasing claims for weather damage.

Property damage last winter resulted in an extra £175m in payments of claims, mainly after storm damage in Scotland and the north of England. By the end of January, damage was estimated at £70m, but severe conditions later in the winter and in early spring more than doubled the total.

The previous winter was not so severe, and weather damage claims did not feature separately in costs for 1982-83, but in 1981-82, the bad winter cost insurers £250m.

The Law Society believes that solicitors' charges have in real terms been reduced by about 13 per cent because of increasing competition in the last 10 years.

• The public will suffer and many lawyers in private practice will be put out of business if the Government presses ahead with plans to end Scottish solicitors' monopoly of conveyancing.

The inquiry had been closed

within a common market, could result in like steel and agriculture, in a capacity cartel with less efficient producers subsidized by higher value-added tax charges, Mr Neumeister said.

• Suggestions that the Anglo-Dutch airline agreement, which approved the £49 fare between London and Amsterdam, would lead to a widespread reduction of European air fares were dismissed in Belfast yesterday.

Free competition among airlines, as advocated by Britain and The Netherlands, while seeking to achieve liberalization

Warning over 'virus' of cut-price air fares

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The new £49 air fare between London and Amsterdam, due to come into effect this weekend, could "spread like a virus throughout Europe", the 20-nation Association of European Airlines said yesterday.

The eight-year-old Northern-Ireland station has consistently topped commercial radio audience charts, and the most recent figures say that 57 per cent of the population in its area tune into Downtown each week.

A measure of Downtown's popularity can be gauged by comparing figures from London's two commercial stations, Capital and LBC, which between them reach 49 per cent of the capital's population.

Downtown has won a loyal audience against strong competition by its insistence on putting hard news among its priorities.

Mr Ivan Timman, Downtown's managing director, said: "We have very much developed on the basis of music, news, and information services.

The station's news policy has given it several scoops and the province's troubles have in consequence made it the automatic listening choice of local residents and visiting journalists who want to know what is happening.

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The board's monitoring of resorts showed Poole, Dorset, with summer self-catering accommodation almost totally booked.

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PARLIAMENT June 28 1984

Government move keeps Enterprise Oil independent

COMMONS

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, defended in the Commons the under-subscribed flotation of Enterprise Oil, after Opposition MPs called the sale disastrous.

Following the attempted takeover by Rio Tinto-Zinc, the international mining group, he announced that the Government had exercised its power of rejection to ensure the no single body held more than 10 per cent of the company. From now on, he told MPs, there would be a new, independent and strong oil company in Britain.

Enterprise Oil was set up last year as a vehicle for privatizing North Sea assets formerly owned by the British Gas Corporation.

Mr Walker: The application list, opened and closed yesterday for the sale of 212 million shares at a minimum tender price of 185p a share, payable in two instalments.

The issue was underwritten successfully and in full on June 19 with range of 185p-195p. The market generally, and the oil market in particular, have substantially weakened between the underwriting of the issue and the opening of the list. Applications were received for 66.4 per cent of the ordinary share capital, Rio Tinto Zinc have announced that they applied for 49 per cent of the shares. All their applications were made through brokers.

At the outset, the Government clearly stated its intention that Enterprise could be an independent oil exploration and production company. The board and the staff of the company were recruited on that basis.

The Government's intention to ensure the continued independence of Enterprise for an initial period was clearly stated in the prospectus. To secure that the Government took two special steps.

First, it retained complete discretion to reject in whole or in part any application for shares on flotation of the company; and second, it retained a special share which, in effect, gives the Government a majority of shareholders' votes in the event of a take-over or attempted take-over of the company.

These steps were designed to enable the board and management to establish Enterprise as a new independent British oil company. In keeping with this approach, the Government has decided to exercise its power of rejection with a view to ensuring that no single individual or company, directly or through nominees, should hold beneficially more than 10 per cent of the equity as a result of the flotation.

On this basis applications for over 800 ordinary shares from more than 13,000 applicants have been accepted as valid. The allocations will be made at the minimum tender price of 185p per share. The remaining shares will be taken up by the underwriters and sub-underwriters at the minimum tender price.

Finally, the Government wishes to make it clear that it is its firm intention to use the powers available to it to ensure the independence of Enterprise at this

stage of its development consistent with the objectives specified in the prospectus.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, said the sale of Enterprise Oil had been a disastrous flop. It had been a bigger flop than Britoil and a sell out for the real shareholders - the British taxpayer.

He said when Mr Walker knew of RTZ's manoeuvres and what was magic about the figure of 10 per cent.

It is not obvious (he added) that the solution is to cancel this issue and retain Enterprise Oil as a public corporation? After Amersham, after Britoil, after Wych Farm - now the Enterprise Oil scandal.

We call on the Government to abandon its policy of public asset stripping.

Mr Walker said from Mr Orme's comments there was no impression that from tomorrow (Friday) Britain would have in the private sector a new independent and strong oil company.

I was informed yesterday (Wednesday) that RTZ (he added), who phoned through to say they had made a particular approach. Then we decided, in the context of what was in the prospectus, the steps we have taken.

It would be a considerable advantage to have a company with the size and strength in management of this new one, in the private sector. It should make a great contribution to success in North Sea oil fields.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) said the sale would not increase competition and asked Mr Walker to explain how it could be of benefit to the taxpayer.

This disastrous sale of Enterprise Oil (he added) will considerably undermine the flotation of British Telecom later in the year.

Mr Walker: If Mr Wrigglesworth is really suggesting that a company of this size and ability will not add strength to our competition at home and abroad, he is mistaken.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunderside West, Lab): We are awaiting some

further explanation as to how he might block RTZ in terms of having a member on the board of the company. Is he happy to have such a large number of shares in their hands because of the Government's incompetence?

It is time he stopped this facade of selling public assets and abandoned plans for the sale of British Telecom.

Mr Walker: The underwriters made their estimation of the price and they were happy to underwrite. The fact that in that week the spot price of oil had considerably fallen was a risk the underwriters would have assessed.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet South, C): This problem would not have arisen if the Government's timing had not been dictated by commercial forces.

Mr Walker: In the nature of the market and the situation in the Middle East and Opec production, there is unlikely to be any time that guaranteed stability.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab): It would have been better for the Government to have taken the advice from the Public



Walker: Oil market has substantially weakened

Accounts Committee which warned of this particular risk. The Government ignored that advice.

Mr Walker: The committee suggested that an offer such as this should be done by tender and was about the figure of 10 per cent.

It is not obvious (he added) that the solution is to cancel this issue

and retain Enterprise Oil as a public corporation? After Amersham, after Britoil, after Wych Farm - now the Enterprise Oil scandal.

We call on the Government to abandon its policy of public asset stripping.

Mr Walker said from Mr Orme's comments there was no impression that from tomorrow (Friday) Britain would have in the private sector a new independent and strong oil company.

I was informed yesterday (Wednesday) that RTZ (he added), who phoned through to say they had made a particular approach. Then we decided, in the context of what was in the prospectus, the steps we have taken.

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Government defeat on paving Bill by 48 votes

HOUSE OF LORDS

The proposed cancellation of elections to the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan county councils following second reading of the main local government Bill in the House of Commons was a negation of the proud parliamentary traditions of the country and would undermine the pillars of the state, Lord Elton, former Lord Chancellor, said when opening the committee stage of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill in the House of Lords.

When it came to the main Government proposal amounted to the rejection of the rights of millions of electors in county council areas to pronounce upon councillors seeking election and gave it power to impose on local government and their electors, nominees of different councils who had been elected for a different purpose and consequently of a different political persuasion.

Why is this being done (he asked)? Because the Government

amendment that: This Act shall not come into force until a decision by Parliament has been taken on the continued existence of the GLC and the metropolitan county councils and such decision shall not be deemed to have taken place until Royal Assent has been given to an Act dealing with these matters.

The amendment was designed, he said, to prevent the Secretary of State from ordering the cancellation of the elections and the setting up of nominated county councils until Parliament had approved, if so wished, the main abolition Bill.

The aim of the amendment (he went on) is to ensure that the elections do not take place unless and until Parliament - and I say Parliament not one chamber - decides what is to take the place of the existing councils.

In doing so, the Government would protect the proper constitutional position of the House of Lords and also ensure the proper parliamentary scrutiny needed on such controversial legislation.

If passed, the amendment would also protect democracy and the rights of the electors of the county councils. None of the later amendments proposed would prevent the cancellation of the election. That was a crucial issue in regard to the running of their democracy.

What the Secretary of State was proposing to do was based on wholly unacceptable assumptions.

No true parliamentarian (he said), no true believer in the parliamentary process, would take it for granted, as the Government apparently does, that both Houses

of Parliament, whatever the majority of the government party may have, are necessarily going to pass a measure in the future on top of a second reading in the House of Commons.

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Arrest of revolutionary hero puts Portugal's security Bill in jeopardy

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

The controversial detention of Lieutenant Colonel Oteo Saravia de Carvalho, still one of the popular figures of the April 1974 revolution, has upset the Portuguese Government's aim to establish swiftly and quietly an intelligence agency to combat international and domestic terrorism.

No such agency has existed in Portugal since the Salazar regime's secret police, the Pide, was swept away by the revolution. Two acts of international terrorism last year brought home to the Portuguese the need for one - the assassination of a leading Palestine Liberation Organization official at the hotel where the Socialist International was meeting, and an Armenian assault on the Turkish Embassy - as well as a rash of bank robberies and left-wing killings of Portuguese businessmen.

The Government of Dr Mario Soares had to act, and Parliament last month agreed in principle to an agency responsible to the Prime Minister.

But now, with "Oteo", as everyone still calls him, detained in Caxias outside Lisbon, the very jail the Pide once used, together with a group of alleged urban guerrillas which the police claim he leads, things have gone awry.

The Government's Internal Security and Civil Protection

Economics Minister sworn in

Kohl moves swiftly to mend coalition

From Michael Biryon, Bonn

Herr Martin Bangemann, the new minister of Economics was sworn in by Parliament yesterday morning as Chancellor Helmut Kohl moved swiftly to limit the damage to his coalition Government caused by the resignation of Count Otto Landsdorf.

The 49-year-old former Euro-MP was appointed officially on Herr Kohl's recommendation by President Cartens on Wednesday evening less than 24 hours after Count Landsdorf resigned after being told he would be sent for trial on corruption charges.

The speed of the appointment was strongly criticized by the Chancellor's main coalition partner, the Bavarian-based Christian Social Union, which said he should have waited until its leader, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, was available again after the death of his wife.

Herr Theo Waigel, the CSU parliamentary floor leader, said Herr Strauss had a claim to a Cabinet post himself, and the party has apparently accepted Herr Bangemann only on condition that there is a full-scale Cabinet reshuffle after the summer recess. Observers predict that Herr Strauss will renew his long-standing claim to be Foreign Minister in place of Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whose weakened position as leader of the Free Democrats (FDP) will make it very hard for Herr Kohl to resist any such claim by Herr Strauss.

Questions have been asked

Banda lifts death threat on couple



By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent
Last year's death sentences passed on Mr. Orton Chirwa Q.C. (right) and his wife Vera, leaders of the opposition in Malawi, have been commuted to life imprisonment on the orders of President Hastings Banda, it was learnt in London last night.

The news was immediately welcomed by the Foreign Office as a "humanitarian gesture" and by Amnesty International who had led a campaign to free the veteran politician and his lawyer wife since they were convicted of treason in May 1983.

But Amnesty also renewed the appeal for their release from jail and pointed to the

Walesa refuses to quit Solidarity leadership

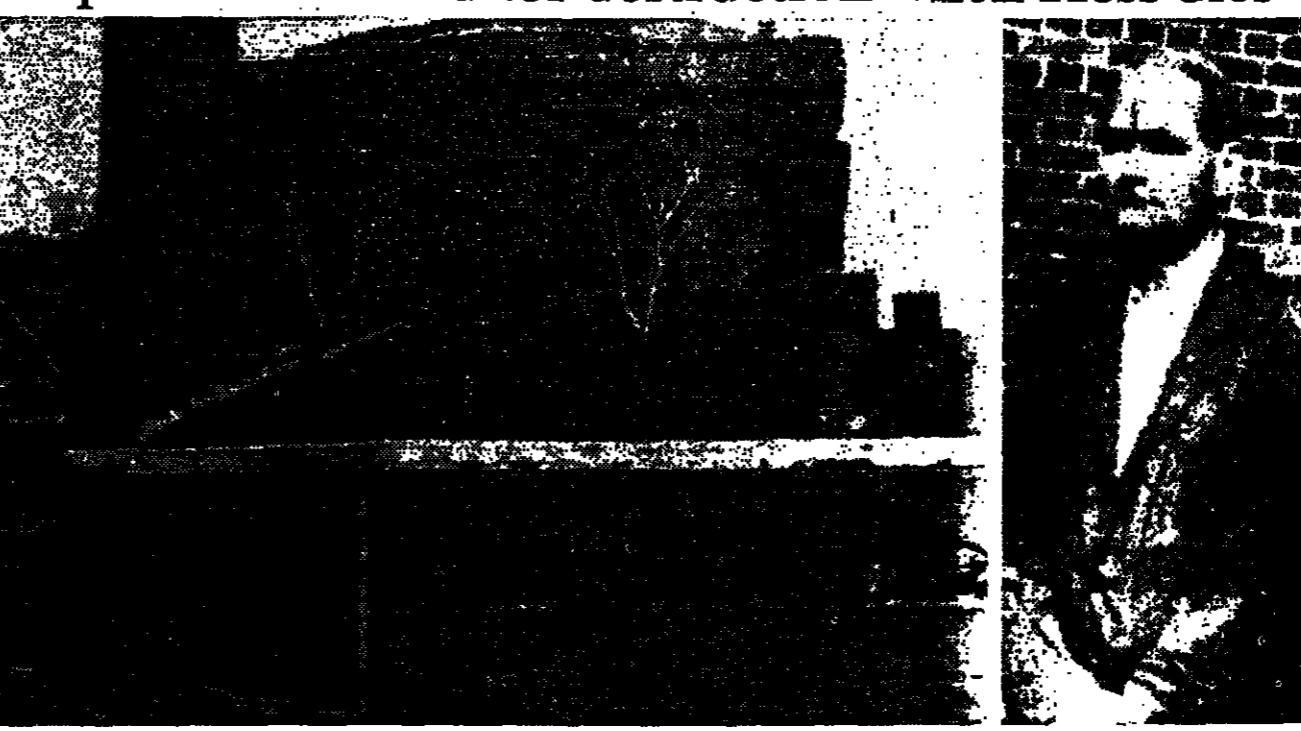
From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Poland's leading Marxist philosopher was expelled yesterday from the Communist Party, accused of undermining its unity and breaking ranks on many key points of the ideological creed. Professor Adam Schaff, who is on record as saying that General Jaruzelski should receive the Nobel Peace Prize for declaring martial law, has been an outspoken critic of the way communism was imposed in Poland.

The Central Control Commission of the party announced yesterday that Professor Schaff, aged 71, had ignored a previous warning and violated fundamental party doctrine by publicizing internal disputes.

In an interview with a Western magazine, Professor Schaff said recently that the Communist Party should have

Spandau marked for destruction when Hess dies



"This kind of legislation always has some risks. Intelligence gathering is a risky activity, but it is also a necessity," Senator Machete said, indicating the Government's willingness to consider amendments to improve the text.

But he emphasized that Portugal's 1976 democratic constitution bore the scars of the Salazar experience, and that Portugal must catch up on the lessons of German and Italian answers to terrorism.

Meanwhile, as "Oteo" stays incommunicado for up to 20 days on a magistrate's order, the head of Lisbon's Bar Council has protested to the Justice Minister that, when a lawyer went to see the colonel in Caxias, a police inspector was present throughout. That contravened the constitution, he said.

The man in the hot seat is Senator Rui Machete, the 44-year-old Social Democrat Justice Minister and an expert in administrative law. He has both to defend the police action and answer the critics who argue that the swoop demonstrates that Portugal does not need more legislation but perhaps more efficient police.

"It is better to act first," the minister told *The Times*. A telephone tap on suspects, for instance, could become known by others if a magistrate's orders were required beforehand, instead of afterwards as the Bill proposed.

Even if the Bill gets through Parliament and is signed into law by President Eanes, its provisions can be contested before the Constitutional Court.

Expresso, the weekly of Senator Francisco into Balsemão, the former Social democrat Prime Minister, has weighed in with an editorial arguing that, if the courts do not convict those now arrested, the Government will have proved itself incapable of combating terrorism.

One observation post is said to be haunted. A British soldier has shot at a ghost he claimed he saw. One night a French guard inexplicably leapt to his death from the same post.

Hess, who is reported to be looking well, spends much of his time reading. All guards are instructed not to speak to him.

forces Naafi complex will be built on the site.

Hess has been a prisoner of the Allies since he fled to Scotland in 1941. He has been the sole inmate at Spandau for 18 years.

Military sources in West Berlin say the bulldozers will destroy the crumbling prison as soon as the four doctors who attend the prisoner, who is now aged 90, confirm he has died.

The aim is to prevent any display of sympathy by Nazis. Hess will be cremated after his death and his ashes scattered, to leave no grave as a rallying point and a British

force Naafi complex will be built on the site.

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France is putting pressure on the 734 delegates attending the negotiations between the 10 EEC countries and their 64 African, Caribbean and Pacific Convention.

A long, hard negotiating session was opened in Luxembourg yesterday by M. Claude Cheysson, the French External Relations Minister who master-minded the original Lomé Convention in 1973.

M. Cheysson was therefore

France presses for quick Lomé Convention deal

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

particularly anxious to clear away as many as possible of the remaining difficulties still preventing agreement on the third convention, scheduled to come into force next February. He hoped this would be a last jewel in the crown of the current French EEC presidency, which comes to an end tomorrow.

Arguments to be settled include how much trade access the ACP countries should have to EEC markets.

Turner axe trims the Cabinet

From John Best, Ottawa

Sweeping Cabinet changes are being made as Mr John Turner prepares for his swearing-in as Canada's new Prime Minister tomorrow.

Mr Allan MacEachen, Deputy Prime Minister and veteran Minister for External Affairs, is one of four ministers who have already announced they are leaving.

A number of others will undoubtedly be nudged aside as Mr Turner seeks to reduce the Cabinet from 35 members - to which it grew under his predecessor, Mr Pierre Trudeau - to about 27. The new line-up will be made public tomorrow.

Mr MacEachen, aged 62, told a press conference in his home province of Nova Scotia on Wednesday that he had lost his taste for politics now that his long-time leader, Mr Trudeau, was leaving office.

He said he could have a job in Mr Turner's Cabinet if he had wished. But two other ministers, both unsuccessful contenders against Mr Turner in the recent Liberal Party leadership race, have been told there is no place for them in the new lineup. They are Mr John Munro, Minister of Northern Affairs, and Mr Eugene Whelan, Minister of Agriculture.

Much speculation surrounds the future of Mr Jean Chretien, Minister of Energy, who ran second to Mr Turner at the leadership convention and who the Prime Minister-designate would like to keep in the Cabinet.

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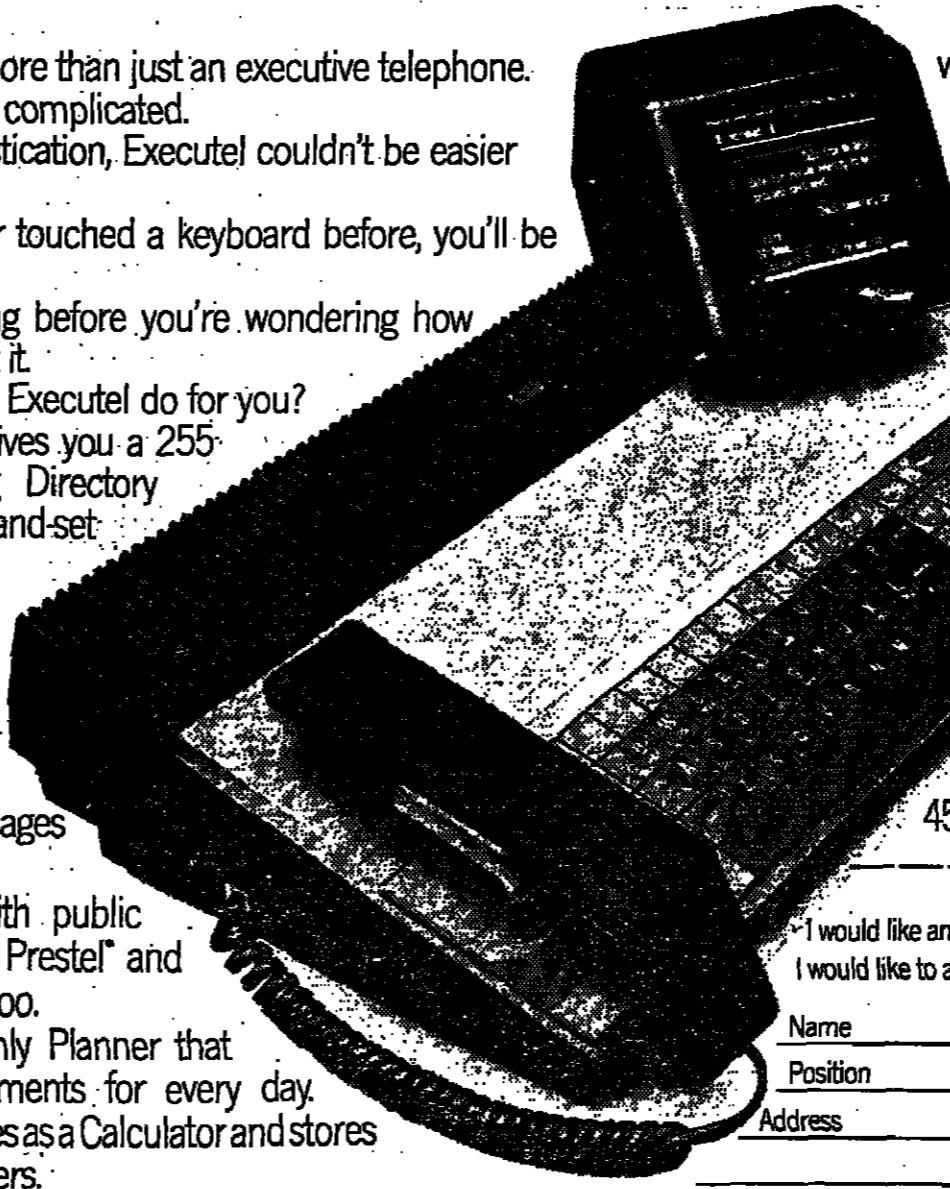
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Compromise formula wins support

Peace near in German strike

From Michael Binyon

Leaders of the metalworkers' union in the Stuttgart region yesterday accepted peace proposals in the engineering dispute clearing the way for an end to West Germany's most costly strike since the war. It has lasted almost seven weeks and brought the car industry to virtual standstill.

The union voted after five hours heated debate to accept the formula announced on Wednesday by Herr Georg Leber, head of the eight-man arbitration panel. This proposed a general 90-minute cut in the 40-hour week starting next April. An immediate 3.3 per cent wage increase with a further 2 per cent in April, and a one-time payment of DM250 (about £70) to backdate the

agreement to the end of the last wage contract.

The formula has already been accepted by both union and employers' representatives on the arbitration panel.

Final acceptance on Wednesday night by the Stuttgart branch of IG Metall, the engineering union, was held up when about 50 left-wingers interrupted the debate of the ages committee with noisy protests and objections. They said the offer did not go far enough towards a 35-hour week. The union's original demand.

The compromise was strongly defended, however, by both Herr Hans Mayr, national chairman of IG Metall, and Herr Ernst Eisenmann, the Stuttgart regional leader, who said the employers' offer on a general cut in the working week had now been broken.

Economists have already said it has done lasting damage in slowing down the rate of Germany's economic recovery, and car manufacturers fear that foreign cars will have made inroads into the profitable German market. However, the strike at vital component plants has also led to production difficulties in foreign firms relying on German components.

There were hopes that the settlement might raise the chances of an end to the strikes in the Frankfurt area, where metalworkers have also been on strike for more than a month. Work could resume throughout the country early next week.

Altogether the strike has made 453,000 people idle and led to production losses totalling an estimated 360,000 vehicles at a cost of DM 9.00m.

Disqualified parties cleared to contest Israeli election

From Moabs Brilliant

The Supreme Court in Jerusalem yesterday cleared the controversial Kach, led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, the Jewish Defence League leader, advocated racist and anti-democratic principles. It openly supported acts of terror, attempted to fan hatred and hostility between different Israeli communities, and offended the religious feelings of others, the committee added.

The party acknowledged that it recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, but said this applied only to Palestinians outside Israel. It denied it was subversive and said it wanted a Palestinian state.

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Shia prisoners released

Israelis seize 100 in Lebanon village

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Cleared gunman faces retrial

Portugal's Supreme Court on Wednesday annulled a judgment which cleared a self-confessed Palestinian gunman of killing a moderate PLO politician, Issam Sartawi, Lisbon judicial sources said (Reuters reports).

The state had appealed against the judgment in an Albufeira court last January in which Muhammad Hussain Rashid, aged 23, was cleared of murder charges but sentenced to three years' jail for having a false passport.

Mr Walter Mondale described Mr Farrakhan's remarks as "utterly outrageous and unacceptable". Republican leaders, delighted at the embarrassment which Mr Farrakhan is causing their opponents, have urged the Democratic Party to repudiate Mr Jackson's key

Other outbursts by Mr Farrakhan have got Mr Jackson into trouble in the past. Mr Jackson has steadfastly refused to repudiate Mr Farrakhan's comments.

Pressure is now building up in the Democratic Party to deny Mr Jackson permission to address the party's national convention in San Francisco next month unless he publicly disassociates himself from the black Muslim leader.

However at the same time he is intended to offer a number of carrots to different audiences - to critics in the United States

and to Moscow, violating the Helsinki accords and engaging in intensified repression of dissidents.

Although the United States wanted to broaden the areas of cooperation with the Soviet Union, he said, "when Soviet actions threaten the peace or violate a solemn agreement or trample on standards fundamental to the civilized world, we cannot and will not be silent".

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Marchais continues as Communist leader despite election disaster

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Appearing for the first time in public since the severe setback suffered by the French Communist Party in the European elections, M Georges Marchais insisted yesterday that there was no question at present of his departure from the leadership of the party, or of the Party's departure from the Government.

There was widespread speculation after the elections, which saw the Communist share of the vote fall from 15 per cent to 11 per cent, that the party would seek to rid itself of the man who presided over the party's most dramatic decline in its history.

M Marchais said on television that the subject of his continued leadership had not even come up at the meeting of the Central Committee, whose two-day post-European election results ended on Wednesday.

A report by M Claude Poperen, which was discussed by the committee, giving the politbureau's "first thoughts" on the same subject, denounced the "hate-filled campaign" against M Marchais, and emphasized the collective nature of all important decisions taken in the party's name, thereby appearing to exonerate M Marchais of direct personal responsibility for the defeat at the polls.

That does not mean that M



M Marchais: resignation not discussed.

Marchais will not ultimately be replaced, unprecedented though such a move would be. There is considerable criticism within the party of his style of leadership and public image.

The subject could be brought up again at the party's next congress from February 6-10 next year. The normal three years after the last one.

The report lays the blame for the party's resounding defeat suffered by the left squarely at the Government's feet. Communist and Socialist supporters had abstained in record num-

bers because the Government had failed to keep the promises it made when it came to power in 1981, particularly in reducing unemployment and increasing workers' real earnings, it said.

Some commentators see the report as a further indication of the Communists' imminent departure from the Government. Others have pointed out that the report was not simply rubber-stamped by the Central Committee, as would normally be expected, but was simply "discussed". The committee then produced its own final resolution which modified in some important ways the politbureau's analysis.

The committee accepted, for example, that the main reason for the high abstention rate was the Government's failure to keep its promises. It nevertheless believed there were "more general reasons" for the party's decline, which had also been responsible for the party's electoral setback in 1981, and which were linked to its failure to adapt sufficiently to the profound changes in French society. In other words, the party itself was partly to blame.

The committee reaffirmed the party's determination to continue to participate in government. M Marchais said that the Communists "have no intention of leaving a boat which is in difficulties".

Judge defers release of accused priests

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Courtroom chills and tears greeted a new government-supported motion yesterday to dismiss multiple murder charges against two foreign priests and six church workers. But the presiding judge deferred a decision until next week and the accused went back to jail.

Judge Emilio Lopez told a packed courtroom in the central city of Bacolod that he needed time to "intelligently deliberate" on the motion, though he added: "this may be our last meeting."

The defence lawyers' motion to dismiss the case was backed by the chief prosecutor after an out-of-court "agreement" on Wednesday that the eight accused could go free if Father Brian Gore from Australia and Father Niall O'Brien of Ireland left the country within 30 days.

The lay workers would be given six months of "protective custody" under the court, church and military.

The two priests and six lay leaders are accused of the 1982 ambush killing of a town mayor and his four aides. Charges against a Filipino priest, Father Vicente Dangan, were dropped last month.

The agreement reached in the presence of the Justice Minister had the full support of President Marcos, who last month said he wanted the controversial case "done with"



Free soon?: Father Niall O'Brien and Father Brian Gore confer in court.

after the priests rejected his offer of a presidential pardon.

They complained that this implied guilt and insisted instead on the outright dismissal of the case.

"I need a little time, so that before the eyes of the world it will not appear that the judiciary of the Philippines is just a mere rubber stamp. I am doing this to protect the name and the image of the judiciary", he said.

The trial began on February 23

After congratulating the defence lawyers, the chief prosecutor, Mr Lindy Diaz, apologized to the accused.

"I am very sorry for the inconvenience that has been done to you. There was nothing personal", he said, wiping tears from his eyes. Supporters of the priests and lay workers cheered and clapped as Mr Diaz embraced the lawyers and the accused.

The trial began on February 23

Tamils in Britain deny aiding rebels

Bomb kills maid in Colombo hotel

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo

Security forces cordoned off the fashionable five-star hotel Lanka Oberoi in Colombo yesterday afternoon after a bomb exploded, killing a maid and injuring two male employees.

The woman died after a mysterious object which she picked up on the eighth floor exploded.

The woman died after a mysterious object which she picked up on the eighth floor exploded.

● APPEAL TO THATCHER:

The Tamil Solidarity Campaign, representing Tamils in Britain, has written to Mrs Thatcher denying that they have been giving aid to terrorists in Sri Lanka (Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent, writes).

The change was made by President Jayewardene in London this week shortly before a meeting with the Prime Minister at which he was expected to raise the issue.

The letter "categorically re-

serves" the allegations but asserts that Tamil groups in Britain and elsewhere have been campaigning against the "gross violations of human rights".

The President should be told that a precondition for aid to Sri Lanka should be "just and fair treatment" of the Tamil minority on the island, the letter says.

President Jayewardene spent 45 minutes in talks before dinner at Downing Street, but neither Whitehall nor the Sri Lankans would give details.

Today the President flies to Delhi for what have been described as crucial talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi on the violence in Sri Lanka.

Relations between Delhi and Colombo have been strained after accusations by Sri Lanka that Tamil militants have been trained at base camps in southern India.

Rumasa banks returning to private hands

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A group of privately-owned banks, including Spain's top seven, will become the new owners of most of the banks of the confiscated Rumasa financial empire on July 31, according to a Cabinet decision.

The delivery of 17 of the remaining 18 Rumasa banks into private hands is in keeping with the Government's promise

to "reprivatize" the huge collection of firms which were controlled by Señor José María Ruiz-Mateos until they were seized by decree on February 23, 1983.

The state will use the money raised to extend long-term credit at no interest to Rumasa companies which are in debt to the "reprivatized" banks.

Treurnicht proves by-election appeal

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's extreme right-wing Conservative Party led by Dr Andries Treurnicht has shown it is still a force to be reckoned with and capable of embarrassing the Government, in the two by-elections to the Transvaal Provincial Council held on Wednesday.

In the rural, mainly Afrikaans-speaking Potgietersrus constituency, about 120 miles north east of Pretoria, the party's candidate, Mr Jan Homan, a retired school inspector, won comfortably with 7,515 votes against the 6,481 garnered by Mr Deon Swanepoel, the young businessman representing the ruling National Party.

Further south, in the middle-income Johannesburg suburb of Rosettenville, which is pre-

dominantly English-speaking, the NP's candidate, Mrs Sheila Camerer, fared better. She won 4,202 votes against 2,405 for the CP and 1,302 for the New Republic Party, whose policies scarcely differ from those of the Government.

The by-election results do not change the party strengths in the Provincial Council. Rosettenville was already in the hands of the NP, and Potgietersrus, though it was won by the NP at the last elections in 1981, switched to CP control after it was formed by a breakaway group within the governing party in 1982.

The cause of the breakaway was also the main issue in Wednesday's polls - the new constitution due to come into effect on September 3. This will give representation to the Indian and mixed-blood "Coloured" minorities in a segregated, three-chamber Parliament alongside whites, but will continue to exclude the 70 per cent or more of the population who are black.

The new system ensures that whites will still have the final say. The CP, nonetheless, sees it as a form of "creeping racial integration" that must eventually erode the basic principles of apartheid. The Government says the change is needed to give political rights to Indians and Coloureds. Blacks, Pretoria argues, have already been provided for in the tribal "homelands".

Potgietersrus is located in the one area of the country which returned a "no" vote in last November's all-white referendum on the new constitution. In a by-election last February the CP also won the Parliamentary seat of Soutpansberg to the north of Potgietersrus.

Wednesday's result thus largely confirmed Dr Treurnicht's known strength in the *platteiland* (countryside) of central and northern Transvaal - his own Parliamentary seat of Waterberg is in the same area - and he has still to demonstrate that he has much of a following outside this region.

The CP's fairly strong showing in Rosettenville (albeit on a low 40 per cent turnout) is of interest, however, given that this is an urban, mainly English-speaking constituency which the party had never contested before. Previously, the Government's main opponents there have been the NRP and the staunchly anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

Hongkong wrangle over rebuff from Deng

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

Hongkong public figures and newspapers of different political hues are continuing a seething debate about who said what to whom during the recent visit of three members of the Executive Council to Peking, where they met Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's principal leader.

The controversy revolves round Mr Deng's remarks on the question of "confidence" in Hongkong - the legendary condition by which alone this territory is considered able to flourish.

Sir Richard Evans, the British Ambassador and head of the negotiating team, is to visit London soon with Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, for talks with Mrs Thatcher about the present state of the negotiations. Despite teacup storms like the present one, progress is believed to be good, and an agreement is thought likely to be ready by September, leading article, page 13.

Mr Xu Jianjun, Peking's

unofficial ambassador in Hongkong in his capacity as head of the New China news agency, has tried to make soothing

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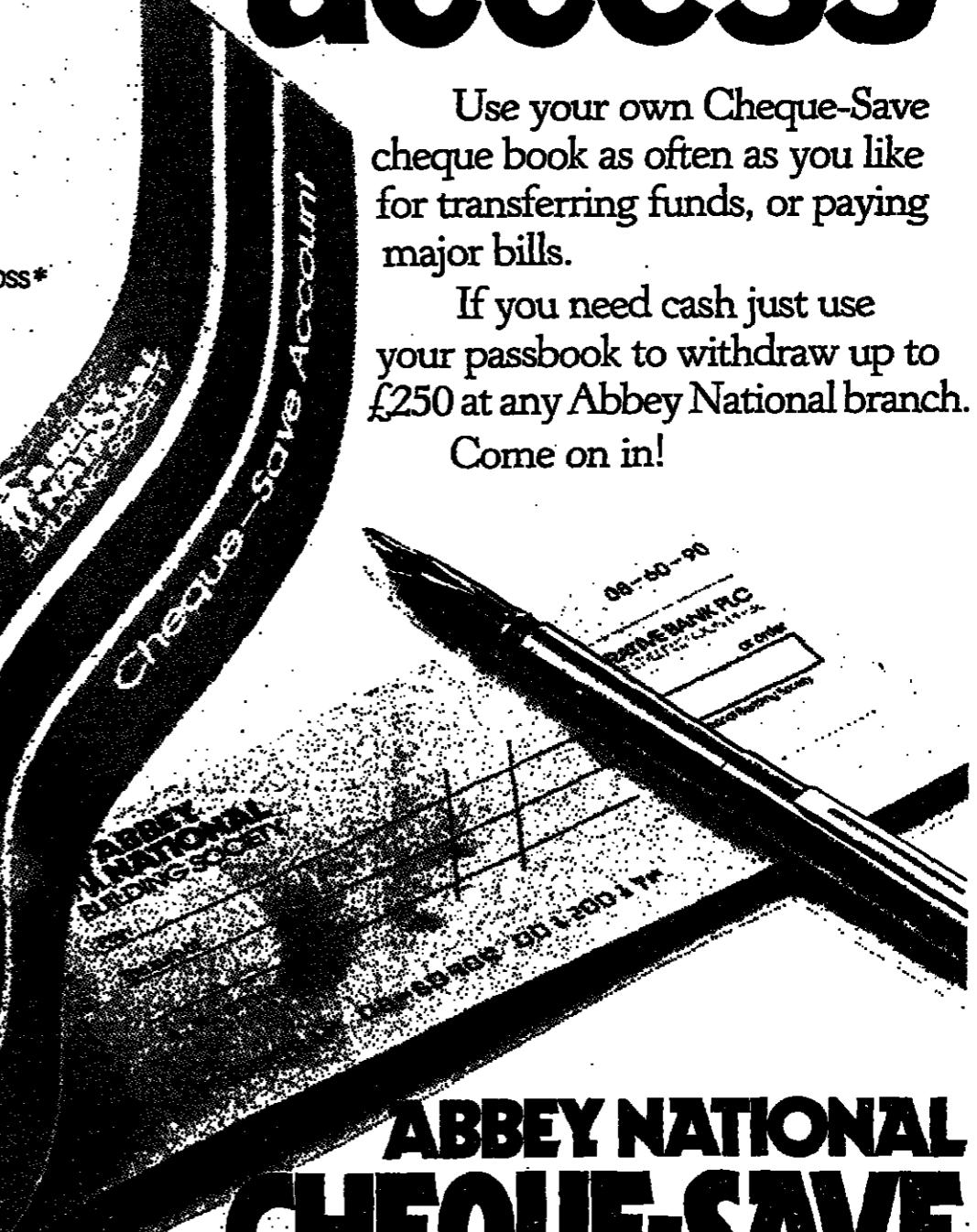
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SPECTRUM

Reflections of a candid camera

Alfred Eisenstaedt, one of the founding fathers of photojournalism, is now 87 and still taking pictures. Michael Young caught up with him recently on a visit to London to talk about his latest photographic reportage, a portrait of Aberdeen, and found "Eisie's" mind as sharp as his pictures



In 1953 Alfred Eisenstaedt (above, photographed during his visit to London this month) was in Havana for *Life* magazine to see Ernest Hemingway. When they met the writer was wearing only a pair of scanty shorts. At the sight of the diminutive Eisenstaedt - 5ft 3in in his socks - big Papa Hemingway puffed out his barrel chest and adopted his macho role. Eisenstaedt sensed he was in for a rough ride. Fearing the sensibilities of his editors back home he pleaded with the writer to slip into a shirt. "What?" Hemingway exploded, pounding his chest. "me wear a shirt. Look at me. Marlene Dietrich, Sophie Loren, they all love this body. You photograph me as I am." Hemingway flexed his huge biceps.

Eisenstaedt was not impressed. He rolled up his own shirt sleeve and tightened his biceps into a hard knot. Taking out his pocket knife he opened it and held it high above his arm then let it fall, blade first. The knife hit the muscle and bounced off. It was an old party trick but one that produced the desired effect. Hemingway was agog. "Mary," he yelled to his wife, "come and see - we have a little Papa here." He roared with laughter and a rapport was immediately established. Hemingway slipped into a shirt.

Thirty-one years later, now 87, Eisenstaedt's biceps are still as hard as knotted rope. "You feel them for yourself," he said at lunch in London recently. He was travelling from New York to Aberdeen, where he was to promote his latest photographic reportage, *Aberdeen: Portrait of a City*, the result of two weeks recording life on Aberdeen's streets last summer. "I could hardly believe that a city could be so grey," he said.

Eisenstaedt was born in West Prussia in 1898 and considered himself an amateur photographer until he joined the Associated Press in 1929. One of his early assignments was to photograph Thomas Mann receiving the Nobel prize for literature in Stockholm.

As with many of the founding fathers of photojournalism he developed a style of photography that was both candid and impressionistic. It captured the atmosphere of an event rather than every detail. Along with pioneers such as Andre Kertesz and Felix Man, he contributed, during the late 1920s and 1930s, to the new crop of illustrated German magazines which spawned publications such as *Weekly Illustrated* in this country and *Life* in America.

Often he had to photograph musicians and conductors at work. He would sit among the orchestra wearing white tie and tails looking so much like a performer himself that he was



never noticed. Protocol in Germany at that time was very important. "Everybody was so formal," he said. "When I actually started there was nobody doing this sort of photography. The studio photographers didn't like it. They thought photojournalists were a bunch of amateurs."

"I didn't know much about photography in those days. It was a sort of adventure and I was always a little surprised when my pictures came out. Often I would be processing in hotel rooms."

The rise of Nazism drove Eisie, as he later became known, to America in 1935 where he became one of the four founding father photographers with *Life*. His picture of a cadet at West Point was on *Life's* second cover. Over the following years he was to photograph more than

2,500 assignments for the magazine and have a further 90 cover pictures, from all over the world.

He is still fit and well - although a recent operation has slowed him down - and tanned with grey wiry hair flaring from his temples. His hands are almost square, their backs caruncled with dark veins. His memory, he says, never fails him and indeed as we talked the

names of those he has photographed from his tongue with astonishing ease. Just occasionally he would hesitate and clamp together hard his lips as he sought a precise date, or location.

More than any other photographer, Eisenstaedt had become identified with the Leica camera, so much so that when Leica made their 1,000,000th camera they presented it to him. There is an apocryphal story that Leica offered to make the camera in gold for him. Legend has it the Eisenstaedt refused the offer preferring instead a model that actually worked.

Before the invention of the Leica in the 1930s, Eisenstaedt used an Ermanox 5x4 camera

which, even though relatively small, used glass plates held in steel cassettes. The cassettes were so heavy that he had to strengthen the linings of his pockets. For Eisenstaedt the speed and agility which the Leica offered allowed him to work in such a way that actually taking pictures became a reflex action. "The camera short-circuited my brain and I could literally think through my eye and fingers."

During his career he has photographed more famous people than any other photographer this century. Has he ever been intimidated by the famous? "No," he said. "In 1938 Wilson Hicks was the picture editor of *Life* and he was going to send me to Hollywood. The most important thing, he said, is not to be in awe of anyone. Remember you are a king in your own profession. I have never forgotten those words. They made me feel important but not conceited." A smile lit Eisie's face and the guitar voice filtered for a moment. "But, you know, of all those I have photographed there is no doubt that Hemingway gave me the toughest time."

Does he have any favourite photographs? "Some seem to be remembered more than others", he said and then listed a few. Four of those he mentioned we reproduce here with Eisenstaedt's own words as captions.

Aberdeen: *Portrait of a City*, is at the Aberdeen Art Gallery until July 1, when it transfers to Edinburgh for the Festival and then London. A book of the photographs is published by Mainsream, price £6.95.

Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

Eagle owl, by Eric Hosking



Portfolio

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are recognisably bomb sites from the Second World War but no one ever bothered to fill in.

What sometimes happens when important structures are swept away is that we build a temporary replacement and then treat it as permanent. The wooden gymnasium at my old school had been erected as a makeshift building pending some appeal or other. That had been 30 years before, and only the older inhabitants could remember that it was meant to be temporary. It doesn't just happen to buildings - things like the Official Secrets Act and our licensing laws are also hastily jerry-built institutions which, as soon as the bureaucratic ivy starts growing up them, acquire an illusory historical value.

Now, after two years, comes a rumour that the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has finally found a buyer for the ruined relics of the town hall. Or, in the headlines of your local news-sheet *The Hill*, "The Hammer Falls on the

Old Town Hall". There is

something suitably elegiac about the headline, no doubt deliberately reminiscent of Tennyson's "The splendour falls on castle walls", though Elfland is a slightly different neck of the woods from Tory country.

I remember reading a book

published in the late 1940s about London churches in the blitz, in which the author actually said that some churches, after being bombed by the Germans, acquired a grandeur and monumental quality as ruins which they had never had as churches. Which presumably is why the British, at one stage in their history, took to building ready-ruined follies in their stately grounds.

And now, after two years, comes a rumour that the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has finally found a buyer for the ruined relics of the town hall. Or, in the headlines of your local news-sheet *The Hill*, "The Hammer Falls on the

course. The country is littered with incomplete castles and monasteries, priories and forts, which are carefully looked after like jigsaw puzzles we cannot bear to throw away even though most of the pieces are missing.

Always assuming, of course, that there isn't a sudden upsurge of popular feeling that demands the retention of the ruined old town hall exactly as it is... local landmark... historic example... much-loved folly... unlikely, but what poetic justice it would be if the council who smashed down the town hall when no one was looking, in order to force the site to be developed, found themselves forced to preserve it just the way they had half-left.

I was with Churchill in Liverpool for several days when he was campaigning in 1951. I was standing in front of him taking my pictures when he fell asleep. The band had begun to play the national anthem and Churchill's son, Randolph, tapped the old man on the shoulder. Immediately Churchill's arm snapped up into the famous salute. It was very funny.

This waiter I photographed at a waiters' school at the Grand Hotel in St Moritz in 1931. The head waiter was teaching him how to serve drinks to British guests. I consider this one of my best pictures. It was shot on a glass plate. I focused on the chair and asked the waiter to pass by. This he did. When I have my camera with me I know no fear. I will ask anybody to do anything. Without the camera I am not so confident, a little shy even.

Marilyn Monroe I photographed in 1953. She was really quite small, with such a wonderful way of moving her body. I was photographing in black and white and colour, two different cameras, and, you know, for some reason I mixed up my exposures and very few frames came out. For years afterwards my friends kidded me that her beauty had turned my head. Maybe.

The lovely Marlene Dietrich I photographed two or three times. This picture was taken at a ball for the foreign Press in Berlin in 1928, just before I joined the Atlantic and Pacific which became Associated Press. It was the year that her acting in the film *The Blue Angel* had earned her a Hollywood contract. She was outrageously dressed in tails and white tie. But she had great presence and could get away with it. I stopped her and asked her to pose. This is the result.

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The lovely Marlene Dietrich I photographed in 1931. The head waiter was teaching him how to serve drinks to British guests. I consider this one of my best pictures. It was shot on a glass plate. I focused on the chair and asked the waiter to pass by. This he did. When I have my camera with me I know no fear. I will ask anybody to do anything. Without the camera I am not so confident, a little shy even.

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Marilyn

FRIDAY PAGE

Advice for every woman



MEDICAL BRIEFING

Each year more than 50,000 women are treated for thrush in special clinics alone. Probably hundreds of thousands are troubled by it at some point in their lives. While it is not dangerous, thrush can be stressful and depressing. The constant vaginal itching and soreness can make life unbearable. In a new book, *Thrush*, published yesterday, author Caroline Clayton says: "Secondly, only to cystitis, thrush causes more misery to more women than any other minor illness... It has probably destroyed the sex lives of hundreds of women and men and wrecked as many relationships."

She argues that there is no reason why any woman should put up with thrush and provides a guide to self-help.

When thrush strikes, the first question most women and their partners ask is: is it sexually transmitted? The answer is no. Although thrush can be passed between partners it is not a sexually transmitted disease in the usual sense. Because the yeast which causes thrush, *Candida albicans*,

no serious physical cause. But as Caroline Clayton points out: a woman can do a lot to help herself by getting to know about her body.

First, even if your doctor does prescribe pills creams or ointments to clear the candida most women soon get, know, which drug suits them best. You should not be afraid to say if one does not work and ask for an alternative.

Try to pinpoint what brings on an attack and avoid them. It is to avoid the thrush/cystitis you may also need some anti-thrush therapy to prevent the thrush taking over once the urinary infection clears.

If an attack does recur home remedies can help. Caroline's list includes everything from garlic to cottage cheese poultices, which she claims are easy to use. Solutions of herbs, "live" yoghurt, vinegar or lemon or even a garlic clove put into the vagina (using cotton wool or a contraceptive cap or diaphragm) will help restore the vagina's delicate acid balance she argues. Women have used them for centuries.

Any number of things can do this: stress, the menopause, a poor diet, antibiotics, some forms of contraception. Changes which favour thrush can even occur during menstruation or if a partner's semen is too alkaline.

So what can be done? Any woman with a vaginal infection should be examined by a doctor so that the correct diagnosis can be made.

Similarly any woman who suffers from recurrent thrush will need a thorough check to make sure there is

nothing wrong with her diet.

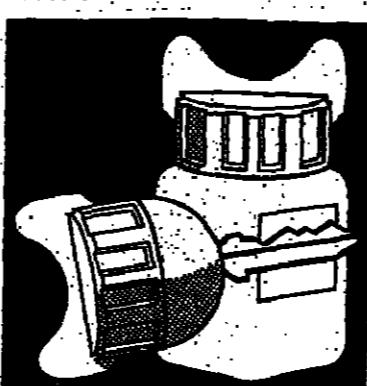
She says: "While they may not do any good, they cannot make the problem worse. And all of them are worth a try".

Thrush, complete with its clone of garlic for desperate sufferers is published by Sheldon Press at £6.95 hardback and £2.50 paperback.

Dr Tim Moore, consultant physician to Doncaster Royal Infirmary, and chlamydia was epidemic in some areas, yet two thirds of infections in women go undiagnosed. In men infection is more obvious.

It can be devastating: chlamydia causes severe inflammation of the cervix, or neck of the womb, and in 40 per cent of sufferers it will cause breakthrough bleeding and bleeding after sex. In one in ten the infection spreads to the uterus and fallopian tubes causing permanent infertility.

If a woman has chlamydia when she is pregnant her baby may be born with severe eye disease and may even develop pneumonia. One child had already died, said Dr Moss who predicts more deaths.



Key that does a good turn

strength of the hand can be used to open the bottle.

The key design has now been taken one step further and adapted into a key-holder.

Twenty common makes of key can be fitted to the device and should make unlocking doors less of a struggle. The key-holders are being made available through family doctors from Crosses Ltd, Wimbley Park, Middlesex.

damning: 77 of the deaths could have been prevented.

Now an even closer look at the circumstances of each death, detailed in last week's *British Medical Journal* has again highlighted two major problems.

Patients, relatives and doctors do not always recognize the seriousness of asthma attacks. Even if they do delays in the arrival of a GP or ambulance mean that medical care is too late.

For these reasons more and more doctors now believe that until asthmatics are taught as much about their condition and how to deal with it, the death rate will not drop.

In particular, it is felt that any asthmatic, especially those liable to acute attacks, should know how to monitor lung functions.

This can be done easily with a peak flow meter which indicates, if measurements are taken over a period, whether an asthmatic's breathing is getting better or worse.

Many doctors now feel that an asthmatic in an acute attack should, wherever possible go directly to hospital. There is growing pressure for special facilities so that asthmatics can admit themselves without first seeing a GP. Edinburgh has had such a system since 1968 and doctors there say it saves lives.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Hidden threat



Next week the biotechnology research company Boots-Cell Tech Diagnostics will launch a quick, cheap and simple test for the commonest, but probably least known, sexually transmitted disease.

The test is a step forward but it will not solve the real problem. Unless a DHSS definitive or public pressure from health authorities to encourage chlamydia testing as a priority thousands of women who need the test simply will not get it.

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with severe eye disease and may even develop pneumonia. One child had already died, said Dr Moss who

predicts more deaths.

British Thoracic Association published a survey of 90 deaths from asthma which occurred in 1979 in the West Midland and Mersey health regions. The conclusions were

that

chicken or turkey, but are turning more and more to convenience "junk" food because they are quicker to prepare and therefore cheaper in woman-hours in the kitchen!

Do accountants rule our lives to such an extent that we are going to ruin our children's health in order to cut overheads?

It would surely be better to stop school meals altogether in favour of packed lunches which can be suitably prepared at home as Canadian children do in spite of their bitter winter climate?

It does seem ridiculous that those lavishly equipped school kitchens should not be used fully to produce good wholesome food made by their excellent cooks in favour of a tin-opener, a packet opener and a deep fryer.

Our children's health and education are the country's investment in the future. Whatever a man sows that also shall he reap.



Hens who came out of their shells

How being given a free range changed four battery chickens

My family and I are quite definitely "hen people".

We have become expert at interpreting hen personality and behaviour, and I am pecking at the idea of writing a monograph on the psychology of these most interesting birds.

We were not, however, familiar with the term "yearling hens", which we came across in the livestock advertisement column of *The Cambrian News* when looking to add to our stock of four bantams and a psycho cockerel.

I ventured the opinion that yearling hens could not be up to much since they were priced at only 80p each but my wife was determined to see herself.

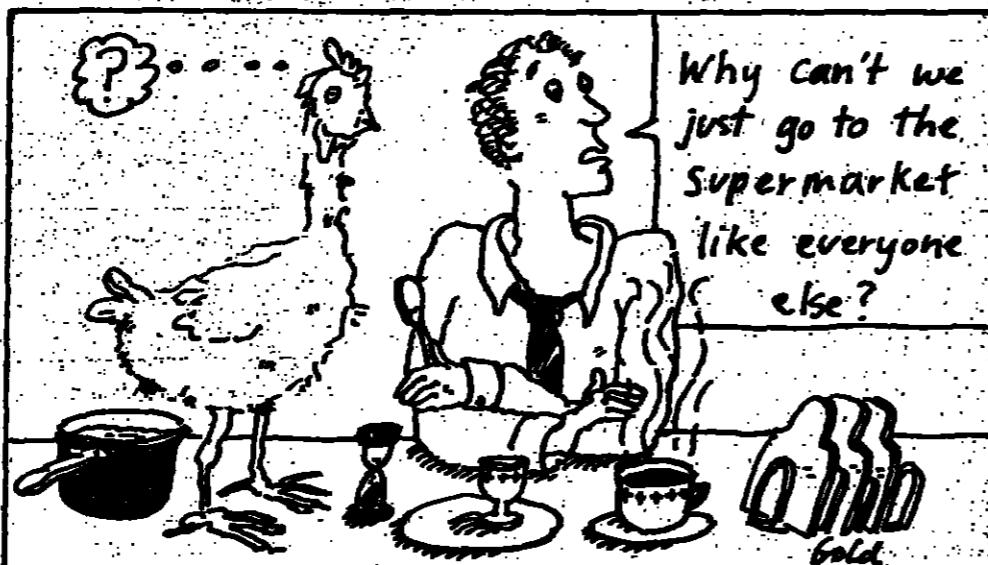
"They looked so pathetic", she said when she returned late on the afternoon with four yearling hens trussed up with string in the car boot. Indeed they did. They were battery hens, dull-eyed and almost featherless, their skin bright red, particularly at the egg-dispensing end, which had the appearance of being swollen and inflamed.

With a sob in her voice, my wife explained that they had been confined to tiny boxes in vast barrack blocks under permanent artificial lighting and at controlled temperature. Their only activity, apart from egg-laying, had been to incite the henheads slightly forward to eat their highly concentrated meal.

When I untied them and, with some distaste, carried them into a newly cleaned henhouse, they simply rolled on to their sides and lay there unable to stand up.

"They look as if they've just been released from Beale", I said grimly.

I doubted that the poor creatures would survive the



Why can't we just go to the supermarket like everyone else?

And that evening there was a reward of one egg. The household was *en fete* (that is, in our household, not the hen's).

This early success was not maintained, though. There were no more eggs for a week and when two eggs did appear later they had no shells.

"I think they need to come outside now", my wife said at the end of the third week.

So the whole family was recruited for the task of building a rehabilitation centre. A derelict henhouse was put to rights and cleaned; a large area of grass was enclosed by chickenwire and a gate constructed to allow human access so that the expected eggs could be collected; finally, in a moving ceremony, my seven-year-old son conveyed the Beale ladies to their new abode.

The sight of grass and open space was clearly a shock. They wandered aimlessly for a time, peering through the netting and pecking suspiciously at the strange green stuff beneath their feet.

By the third day, the birds were walking about the house quite normally, eating heartily and no longer cowering in a corner when someone entered. The filling of their feeding trough calmed them somewhat, but they showed no inclination to enter their smart new house.

David Sinclair

"You'll have to show them what to do", my mother said from a safe distance — she is not a hen person.

We entered the enclosure, picked up each hen in turn and gently pushed it through the door of the henhouse. They stayed inside for half an hour inspecting the property, then ventured out again.

As dusk fell they all trooped up the little gangplank and bedded themselves down for the night. The following morning it was raining, which caused some consternation, but eventually the boldest Beale lady stepped gingerly out into her garden and the others followed.

Now, they are producing among them one egg a day, complete with shell — not a spectacular return on all the time, effort and layers' pellets invested.

Anyway, for the moment the material benefits seem less important than the sight of four healthy, happy hens, almost covered in feathers, scratching among the grass and rushing eagerly to greet whoever feeds them.

It is a pity that the food industry, nutritionists do not yet know all the answers, else why would they so busily be carrying out research? But the answers to the public's questions about what is a healthy diet cannot wait until knowledge is complete, so the nutritionists have to advise on the basis of what is known together with reasonable extrapolation into what is still unknown. Thus different nutritionists may well come to different conclusions about what is a healthy diet. More particularly, they will differ in the degree to which they are prepared to express their conclusions with conviction, and this poses a special danger if some are tempted to espouse and hypothesis before it has been proved.

Cannon's articles contain many dogmatic statements derived from such extrapolations, including the suggested role of dietary fats in causing heart disease and breast cancer and of lack of fibre in causing appendicitis, hiatus hernia and cancer of the breast.

TALKBACK: THE FOOD SCANDAL

From: Mrs J. M. Hammond, Yealm Lodge, Yealmpton, S. Devon.

I have been following the great food debate in your columns with avid interest and would like to add this personal protest. I gave up smoking years ago because it was bad for my health and my pocket. I have now given up drinking for medical reasons. My sex life is severely restricted because my husband is away from home most of the time, and with four sons under the age of six, I don't have the energy for extra-curricular activities. If I now give up much of the food I enjoy, I might as well go and lie down under a passing truck.

From: Professor John Judkin, Wellington Court, Wellington Road, London NW8.

Nutritionists lead a hazardous life. Geoffrey Cannon's articles illustrate two of the major hazards, one in their relation to the public, and the other in their relation to the food industry.

Like workers in any other science, nutritionists do not yet know all the answers, else why would they so busily be carrying out research? But the answers to the public's questions about what is a healthy diet cannot wait until knowledge is complete, so the nutritionists have to advise on the basis of what is known together with reasonable extrapolation into what is still unknown. Thus different nutritionists may well come to different conclusions about what is a healthy diet. More particularly, they will differ in the degree to which they are prepared to express their conclusions with conviction, and this poses a special danger if some are tempted to espouse and hypothesis before it has been proved.

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From: M. R. Walker, Ashton Rectory, Talborough, West Sussex.

It was interesting to read your articles but it was disappointing that only part of the problem relating to food and disease was mentioned. There was no mention of the so-called "junk" foods, many of the substances of which are thought to be carcinogenic, nor of the supposedly wholesome foods like fruit, vegetables, grains etc. that have been sprayed with insecticides, to say nothing of the fact that many seeds are coated with an organic, mercury preparation.

As workers with a history of renal disease and diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system are precluded from working with organic mercury compounds, one cannot wonder what effect these may have on the consumer.

Perhaps the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education could extend its work

to cover this field and then make recommendations to the Government.

A comprehensive preventive medicine programme could then be implemented, thus relieving the National Health Service burden on future generations, rather than relying on revenues from food companies producing harmful products.

It would surely be better to stop school meals altogether in favour of packed lunches which can be suitably prepared at home in spite of their bitter winter climate?

It does seem ridiculous that those lavishly equipped school kitchens should not be used fully to produce good wholesome food made by their excellent cooks in favour of a tin-opener, a packet opener and a deep fryer.

Our children's health and education are the country's investment in the future. Whatever a man sows that also shall he reap.

That is the point:

1. The food industry works within a tight framework of statutes and regulations on such things as compositional standards, hygiene and labelling.

2. If the Government, advised by independent medical and nutrition experts, decides to change the law or adopt new nutritional guidelines, manufacturers will conform.

3. Whatever the pattern for the future is to be — and we would be the first to agree that nutritional thinking is going through a period of change — the industry will continue to provide consumers throughout the year with the widest possible variety of fresh and preserved foods at affordable prices.

From: Mrs Sally Brown, Red House Farm, Dennington, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Your recent articles confirm a conversation with my grandson who was complaining, as children are wont, but justifiably, I think, of the food in his High School — soggy chips with soggy fish or sausages. They now never have a joint of meat,

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THE ARTS

Cinema

Remembrance of old affections

Sunday in the Country (PG)
Chelsea Cinema

Reuben, Reuben (15)
Warner Leicester Square; Screen-on-the-Hill

Splash (PG)
Odeon Leicester Square

One Deadly Summer (18)
Première

Where the Boys Are 84 (15)
Odeon Marble Arch

Police Academy (15)
Warner Leicester Square

Sunday in the Country (Un Dimanche à la campagne), one of the most popular entries in last month's Cannes Festival, is Bertrand Tavernier's tribute to the classic French cinema. It is based on a novel, *Monsieur Ladmiral va bientôt mourir*, by Pierre Bost, who with Jean Aurenche wrote many of the classic French films of the Forties and Fifties, including *Douce*, *Le Diable au corps*, *Occupé-toi d'Amélie* and *Jeux interdits*.

Bost often wrote about the period of his own childhood, and this story is set on a Sunday in 1912. Monsieur Ladmiral is an elderly painter who admires more adventurous contemporaries like Cézanne and Van Gogh, though he never had the courage to follow them. Now he lives alone in the country with his severe housekeeper, still painting his gentle academic canvases and looking forward to days like this when his children come from Paris to visit him.

Tavernier makes us feel that

there have been many such days before, no better and no worse: Monsieur's son is stuffy, his daughter-in-law is irritating with her "well-hidden virtues", their children are noisy and naughty. There are a few moments of intimacy with his adored, high-spirited daughter, but even her life is shut off, and leaves little room for him. They return to Paris; and he is alone again. *Monsieur Ladmiral va bientôt mourir* – but not just yet.

Incident follows incident, each in itself insignificant, but through them Tavernier conveys the tensions, irritations, memories and moments of remembered affection evoked in the course of the family reunion. It is a film that depends on the painstaking collection of detail: the production and costume design of Patrice Mercier and Yvonne Sassinot de Nesles; Bruno de Keyzer's camerawork, hinting at the colour and texture of the Impressionists; the delicately shaded performances. Louis Ducreux, a stage director and actor making his screen début at 73, wonderfully conveys Monsieur Ladmiral's irritations and fortitude in face of debilitating age; and Sabine Azéma, the brightest aspect of Resnais's unfortunate *La Vie est un roman*, is again admirable as his emancipated daughter. The Faure music is a happy choice, though used a good deal too emphatically.

The screenplay of *Reuben, Reuben* is by the 75-year-old scenarist Julius Epstein (whose most notable previous script was *Casablanca*, 42 years ago) and is an ingenious extrapolation of one character from Peter DeVries's three-part novel of the same title. The character of the Scottish poet McGland is partially inspired by both Dylan Thomas, who was once a houseguest of DeVries, and Brendan Behan, who had the same phobia of losing his teeth as the film's hero.

McGland is one of those export literati who flee from their creative destiny to bring colour to American campuses and instant culture to women's clubs. McGland's insatiable lechery brings something more, too, to the bored middle-aged wives



Touchingly belated début: Louis Ducreux with Sabine Azéma as Monsieur Ladmiral's adored daughter

of Woodsmoke, the refined East Coast township where he comes to roost. His alcoholic euphoria is disturbed when he falls in love with a strapping beauty half his age. The self-confrontation that results proves fatal.

The film is directed by Robert Ellis Miller with nice feeling for the underside of small-town decorum: but it is Tom Conti's performance as McGland that saves the spectacle of a man clowning his way into degeneration from becoming altogether dispiriting. Conti's few screen appearances (notably *Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence*) have shown him to be what Katharine Hepburn calls, complimentarily, an "overdoer". He does not exactly hog the screen; but neither does he wait for the rest to catch up. This is a marvellously detailed comic performance to which sudden glimpses of the chill small hours of the man's days bring a touch of tragedy. He performs one of the screen's most memorable drunk scenes set in a communitarian train: gravely absorbed though he is in the problems of staying upright, balancing a glass of whisky and forming his words, he still manages an exaggerated cour-

tesy in face of his affronted fellow-passengers.

One performer whom Conti does not leave behind is Kelly McGillis, a Juilliard student who makes her début as a young girl with whom he falls in love. The American cinema seems to have a never-ending supply of such bright and beautiful young women. There is another startling and clever newcomer, Daryl Hannah, in *Splash*, which is easily the most attractive film of the week. It is made by a new arm of the Disney organization set up to produce a more "adult" kind of picture; but it is reassuringly non-adult, at least in the usual Hollywood terms, apart from some graceful nude scenes with Ms Hannah.

In fact the film reminds us of the wonderful atavistic quality in the cinema. Night after night millions of people still expectantly settle down before a point of bright light to be told tales, as our far-off ancestors gathered around their fires. *Splash* is the recurrent legend of Northern cultures, about the man who falls in love with a mermaid, and follows her away from the troublesome world of men into

the mysterious peace of the Deep.

Of course it is updated: the hero runs a shaky New York retail greengrocery, and the chaos of this world is contrasted with the innocent calm of the sea. *Madison the Mermaid* (whose tail when dry conveniently metamorphoses to legs) is in danger of a land-change when initiated into the pleasures of television and a Bloomingdale charge-card. The ancient myth is given contemporary connotations. Governments, armies, police and science are shown as the natural enemies of love, life and freedom; and the persecution of the mermaid under the guise of research is an open metaphor for ecological concern.

Ms Hannah makes *Madison* a very touching figure; and Tom Hanks shows that television sitcom can be a profitable training-ground for a bright actor. In the role of a young fellow of devastating ordinariness, he reveals a lovely sense of comedy and a rich range of comic reaction. The caricature comedy of John Candy as overweight lecher, Eugene Levy as demented scientist and Dody

Goodman as crazy lady fits happily into the general suspension of disbelief.

One Deadly Summer (L'Été meurtrier) is adapted from Sébastien Japrisot's best-selling thriller, and the convoluted multi-track narrative of long-ago crime and latter-day retribution probably worked better in print. Enjoyment of the film must depend upon reactions to Isabelle Adjani's decidedly eccentric performance as a young woman whose trip ends in catatonia. The director was Jean Becker, son of Jacques

Strictly for kids: *Where the Boys Are 84* – sillier than the 1960 version, and not much more modern – has four college girls in search of sex and romance in Fort Lauderdale. The result is a mass musical beach show of young bikini-clad beauties of both sexes. It is directed by Hy Averbach. *Police Academy* is in the National Lampoon style of riotous, randy, reactionary, derivative, episodic comedy, set in a police training academy. Inevitably there are one or two good jokes among the rest. Directed by Hugh Wilson.

David Robinson

Television

Lives beyond repair

Open Space (BBC2) considered *Children Out of Mind* – "multiply handicapped" children who are also generally out of sight. And, in last night's programme filmed at Clarfield Court Hospital School, we saw those whom we generally choose not to look upon: a "tormented" child who hit himself continually (so that his forehead was an open wound) and uttered agonizing cries, a hyper-active boy who paced endlessly without seeing those among whom he walked, and another child who has already been labelled "manic-depressive" and whose face was strangely ravaged. As a record of lives damaged beyond repair it was almost impossible to bear: these human beings are calling out for help and all we can do is watch them.

Some of them appear to be in one continual trough of despair, the origins of which cannot be fathomed; but it is difficult to be sure, just as it is difficult to guess what "life" means for them. As the head-teacher said of one boy who spent his life running in small circles, "perhaps he is running away from something we don't know".

And that was one of the most disturbing aspects of a disturbing programme: the distance between us and these suffering creatures cannot really be bridged. It is all the more unfortunate, then, that the school which does its best to

Theatre

The Arcadians

Northcott, Exeter

Christopher Owen (rather resembling a young Cardew Robinson) has a buoyant, toothy charm that sustains him well. As the intense leading nymph, the chestnut-curled Gaynor Miles brings a thrilling voice and operetta musicality to "The Merry Merry Pipes of Pan". But generally Lionel Monckton's and Howard Talbot's score needs more affection and much more style: sung like a postwar musical, it makes little sense and you notice how many numbers, whatever their subject, have the heart-catchingness of a girl-guide march.

Mark Thompson's costumes make the races (and last week was Ascot, after all) seem more like a period anticipation of *My Fair Lady* than ever. As our hero's earthy missus, the frankly simple Patricia Conti is overwhelming in crimson, while the normally Etonian Mr Cecil struggles through reams of faded humour as a stable boy turned starveling jockey.

The lengthy third act set in an Arcadian "theme" restaurant really disintegrates and has lost its frame of reference. Still, Lindsay Dolan's choreography is sharp, and the chorus are actually good-looking as well as full-voiced, which could give a few current West End shows a lesson. Christopher Morris, the character juve, has dazzle and grace, and Lee Wolford plays deftly as an Irish colleen (this show flings in everything), reminding us that *Peg o' My Heart* was a cliché before she was born.

Anthony Masters

"One of the more original films of the year" – THE GUARDIAN



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16 Chancery St, WC1
TWELFTH NIGHT
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The car turns into corners beautifully and powers through them without complaint from the rubber.

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Which only leaves us to add that Lancia Delta HF Turbo prices start at £7,250.

Not a lot to pay for the fastest 1600cc five door, let alone the fastest tank. (Even more difficult to refuse is the version shown here with Recaro seats, central locking, headlamp wash-wipe and sunroof at £7,990.)

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The 121 mph tank.



THE TIMES DIARY

Banking on the palace

Convinced it has the support of the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, the GLC plans to petition the monarch directly if the House of Lords votes for the council's abolition. The GLC says it is "politically legitimate" to ask for the Queen's intercession through the Privy Council. It is said in County Hall that the Queen deplores the manner, rather than the authority, of the proposed axing of the GLC, and rumours abound that she has personally lobbied certain members of the Lords to abstain in the vote. Observers say the pivotal contact has been Lord Porchester, the Queen's cousin, confidant and racing manager. Porchester, formerly chairman of Hampshire County Council and the South-east Economic Planning Council, says that is not so.

The GLC first started to pin faith in the Queen as a ally against Mrs Thatcher in May, when she opened the Thames Barrier alongside Ken Livingstone and his mother, Ethel. In what the GLC describes as a "strong political speech", the Queen then applauded the council's "unswerving purpose".

• The Duke of Kent will be meeting Fidel Castro's elder brother Ramon at the Royal Show in Warwickshire on Tuesday. As director of Havana's Cattle Breeding Genetics Centre, he wants to talk bulls.

Queen's rouble

Part-time spies from the Territorial Army's intelligence and security group may need some extra training. They recently spotted a man at a recruitment exhibition outside the Royal Exchange in London, taking photographs of a TA poster that asked in Russian: "Do you speak Russian? Our group needs you." Far

Говорите по-русски?



**Наша группа
им нужна!**

from finding his intense interest suspicious, a khaki-clad female approached and said: "I see you're interested. Would you like to join?" Refusing to take a polite no for an answer, she thrusts into his hand a leaflet describing how to enrol. The would-be spy has been making great play of the story. He is Albert Pin, special correspondent of Russia's *New Times* magazine.

• It is a year since Selous Street in Cander Town was renamed Mandela Street — the council linking it, erroneously, with the Rhodesian pioneer who gave his name to Ian Smith's Selous Scouts. Strange, then, that Selous Street still appears on the letterheads of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, which has its headquarters at number 13.

Barricades

Labour's national leaders have been careful to distance themselves from the miners' picket-line violence. At the grass roots they are less fussy. In a South Yorkshire County Council debate, arts chairman Jack Brown boldly said he condoned it. Fellow councillor Mick Porter, a miner, declared: "When we get Thatcher down we are going to kick her till she squalls like a stuck pig."

BARRY FANTONI



"In our day we were told to wait. Alas, Alstruther, I'm still waiting."

Buttoned up?

Lady Shirley Porter, true-blue leader of Westminster City Council, appears to have been rumbled by her own planning officers. Asked in council on June 11 if she had planning permission to use 25 Savile Row as an office for her new company, Efficiency in Local Government Ltd, she refused to answer "such a ridiculous question". Two days later, planning officers visited the address, a Burlington Shirts shop, and decreed that she would indeed need change-of-use permission. Her application was due to be heard last night. If approved, an opposition councillor observed, it will have been dealt with in a record 15 days, which "makes one wonder why Lady Porter felt it necessary to set up her company when there is so much efficiency in local government already".

PHS

Six Fontainebleau myths

by Malcolm Rifkind

The budget deal struck at Fontainebleau was a major success for Britain and a breakthrough for the Community. Critics are having difficulty swallowing that fact. Those who were accusing Mrs Thatcher of being too tough now say she was not tough enough. It is time to dispose of the myths.

Myth no 1: Britain would have been better off without any deal and refusing to allow the Community to raise more money.

Not so. Under this deal, we have released our refunds for 1983 (£440m), we have got a refund for 1984 (£600m) and we have secured 66 per cent relief for the future. We will be paying less than half what we would have had to pay if we had done as Mr Kinnoch advised. That would have meant sticking to the 1 per cent VAT ceiling and paying our contributions at a rate rising to £1.3bn in 1985.

We have no Treaty-given right to refunds. The Labour government's negotiation did not prise a penny out of the Community. With this deal we will be better off financially, even with the increase in the Community's own resources. The ceiling on our own resources will rise to 1.4 per cent of VAT. We will continue to pay less than the existing 1 per cent ceiling because of our refunds, while others pay more. Our

actual payments will decline in real terms over the period 1983-88.

Myth no 2: This is only a temporary deal.

Not so. This agreement is linked to the new decision on the level of the Community's own resources. That decision cannot be changed unless we agree, and we shall not agree unless satisfactory budget arrangements remain in place.

Myth no 3: This agreement is worse than what was on offer in March.

Not so. What was on offer in March was a further series of year-by-year refunds followed by a system whose exact basis remained in dispute. It was nothing like as good as what we have now secured: a systematic settlement reflecting our relative prosperity and ensuring automatic payment of refunds.

Myth no 4: We are worse off under this deal than under the previous system of ad hoc payments.

Not so. Not only did those payments involve annual haggles both with other member states and with the European Parliament, but the amount of our refunds was decreasing. Until this week our 1983 refunds were blocked by France and Italy. Now our refunds are again on a rising trend. Nor will it be open to

member states to block our payments in any one year because our refunds will take the form of reducing our VAT contributions in the following year.

Myth no 5: We have got a deal by cutting out of the calculation our contribution to the Community in levies and duties.

Not so. What we have agreed covers the great bulk of our payments to the Community. The new method of calculation means simply that our levies and duties are counted as if they were paid at our VAT rate, it is just over 21 per cent of the Community budget. On 1983 figures the proportion of our total net contribution left out of account was £170m out of a total of £1,130m.

Myth no 6: By allowing the Community to raise more revenue we have lost our opportunity to cut agricultural spending.

Not so. In the last year of the last Labour government, agricultural spending took up 78 per cent of the Community budget. Now that figure is 65 per cent. For the first time, the Community has agreed that, as in each of the member states, revenue must determine expenditure, not the other way round.

Each year the Community will set

a ceiling on what it can spend with a separate ceiling for agriculture to ensure that the rate of growth of agricultural spending is less than that of overall spending. There is still a way to go, but the mood of the Community has quite changed from the days when Britain was the lone voice in favour of a disciplined budget.

Germany is already the biggest contributor to the budget and will become an even bigger contributor. France is now becoming a net contributor for the first time. Our combined efforts will ensure that budget discipline becomes a reality. Finance ministers are committed to adopting measures which will guarantee the application of the principles I have described. We shall be able to satisfy ourselves that those measures have been adopted before an increase in Community revenue goes through.

On a hard analysis of our economic interests, this deal is good for Britain. But there is more to it than that. We have resolved an issue that has vexed our relations with other Community countries since we joined. We must now join with them in concentrating on major collaborative efforts to build our economies and create new jobs. We have at last put the Community's finances on a sound basis.

The author is Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Yesterday's reversal of the ban on the Arab-Jewish Peace List highlights the importance of the Arab vote in next month's Israeli election. Christopher Walker reports

Could the West Bank factor bulldoze Shamir?

Nazareth

There could be no better reminder of the complexities of next month's Israeli general election than a drive through the Galilee Hills into Nazareth, the biblical Arab town with its Muslim majority and communist-Arab mayor. There one is faced by a battery of posters (in Arabic) exhorting voters to support Yahad, the new centre party led by the swashbuckling hero of many Israeli battles against the Arabs, former defence minister Ezer Weizman.

To reinforce his efforts to woo the Arab vote, the publicity-conscious Yahad (Together) Party has placed a popular Arab lawyer, Mohammed Massawa, in sixth position on its list, a respectable lot which might just squeeze him into parliament if the Weizman group can substantially improve its present standing.

To some outsiders, the fact that Israel's 710,000 Arabs have the vote at all, or bother to exercise it — as 68 per cent of those eligible did at the 1981 election — might come as a surprise. So would the sight of the occasional flowing Arab robe among the open-necked shirts on the benches of the Knesset, where Arabic is the only language into which the official report of the proceedings is translated from Hebrew.

The growing importance of the Arabic vote was underscored at the outset of the campaign by Yitzhak Rabin, the respected former Labour prime minister and shadow defence spokesman, who pointed out that were Israel's Arabs to unite on a single list, they could secure 12 of the Knesset's 120 seats — probably enough under the present uneasy functioning of the Israeli political system to give them the balance of power between the two main blocks, Labour and Likud, led by Yitzhak Shamir.

One of the most interesting developments in the present campaign is the absence of independent Arab lists. In 1981, there were five, all of which failed to secure the 1 per cent total of the national vote needed to win a seat. The lists were based largely on the clan system, which in the past has been one of the dominant factors in determining Arab voting patterns.

The main opposition Labour party, under the leadership of Mr Shimon Peres, has persuaded a number of clans not to put forward their own lists and hopes to make further inroads into the former Arab community.

Rakah remains heavily Moscow-oriented and its four parliamentary deputies make an incongruous vehicle for the Arab protest vote.

The change in Israeli Arab voting patterns began in 1981, when only 37 per cent of the Arab voters (about 60,000) voted for Rakah, compared with 50 per cent at the previous election in 1977, which swept

Menachim Begin's right-wing Likud into power for the first time. Labour did well out of the transformation, securing 29 per cent of the Arab vote in 1981, compared with only 11 per cent four years earlier.

"If this trend continues, Labour will emerge as the dominant party among Arab voters," says political commentator Amnon Bazzilai.

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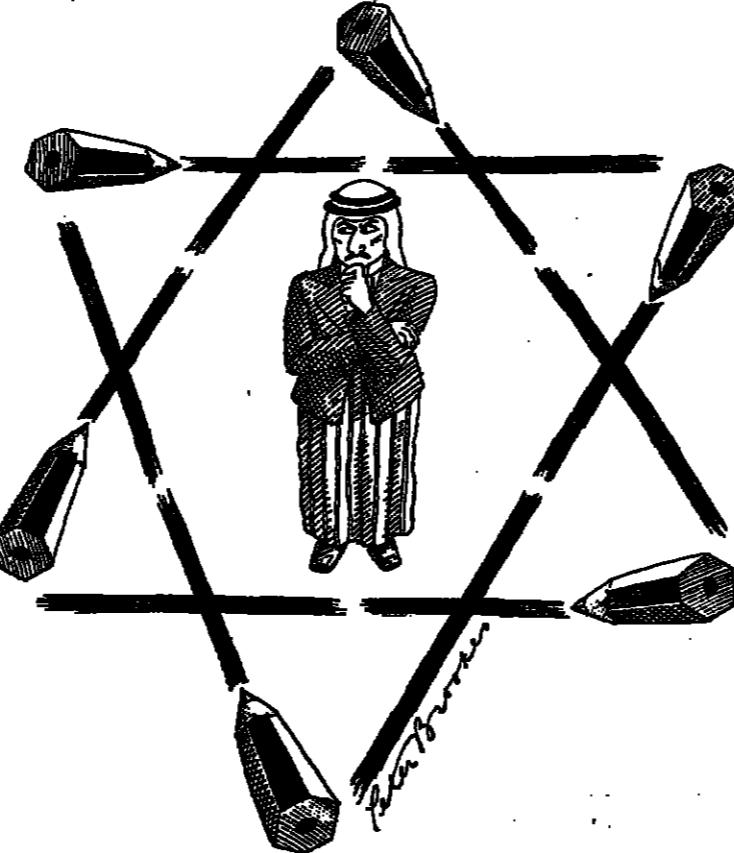
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Bernard Levin

No, Dr Kiosk, I'm sane, superior and innocent

Bokassa was similarly given to murdering entire classrooms of schoolchildren, do not constitute good evidence of insanity, what would, in the good professor's judgment, constitute such evidence? Would he, for instance, also resist classifying as not quite all there other modern African potentates who relied for advice on a doctor believed to be wise beyond the average run of mankind, and who, feeling that he would rather have the doctor's wisdom first-hand rather than second, killed the unfortunate medic and ate his brains? (History does not, alas, record whether any sudden access of wisdom was discerned. Nor, for that matter, do we know whether the gourmet in question took his brains *en brochette*, with sauce piquante, or *au beurre noir*.)

Or what about Mao? The Red Guards, unleashed and encouraged by him, murdered a still uncounted number of wholly innocent people; the victims were tortured, beaten to death, subjected to degradations unseen in the world on that scale since Hitler; while all the time the Chairman, who had already given one or two hints that he was carrying on his shoulders a load of responsibility, was never seriously tried to understand.

Well, now, it is true that one man's madness is another's charming eccentricity, and "good evidence" that these potentates, as I insisted, are or were a marble or two short can be defined in an almost infinite number of ways; the professor is therefore entitled to say that the evidence so far available is not good enough. But that immediately prompts a question, at the answer to which I cannot even guess, which is: if the habit (practised, according to reliable reports, by Amin) of keeping a refrigerator stocked with bits of one's opponents lately deceased, no doubt to ward off night starvation, and the quaint custom (which

intelligent than anybody else, to claim that some people are in some ways superior to some others; what is inexcusable is to assert that in any circumstances, whatever any single person is superior in any way at all to any person of any colour. When Amin was at the height of his murderous and insane career, there were happy few (though not none) to defend him; but there were very many to excuse him on the ground that British rule in Uganda had been just as bad, if not worse. Nobody, as I recall, said he was a bloody savage, let alone that whatever culture produced him was not a culture at all but an abominable barbarism.

We are not all guilty. Oh, we are all guilty of something: baseness, meanness, cruelty, deceit — none of us is free of sin. But we are not all guilty of genocide or even burglary, and it is about time the pestilence of total moral relativism was tackled, before it destroys us all.

Vice is a monster of so frightful

mien.

As, to be hated, needs but to be seen,

Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,

We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

It is not comforting to realize that we are already two-thirds of the way through Pope's transmogrification: we have long since moved from enduring the mad dogs to plying them. Indeed, many have already gone all the way to the embrace — Mao and Castro have inspired hero-worship in countries like ours, as Stalin did before them, and the Khmer Rouge itself had its western admirers even as its members were carpeting Cambodia with corpses.

But those who carpet any country with corpses are monsters and ruffians, and we ought not to shrink from saying so. "Evil be thou my Good" became no more than a paradox; soon it will be a perfectly reasonable comment. We might remember, though, that Milton put it in the mouth of Satan. Now there was a product of a culture we have never seriously tried to understand.

But here, you see, I run two risks, not one. Not only am I plainly bushy, I am no less obviously a fascist. It is bad enough these days, when it is widely believed that anybody could play the fiddle like Yehudi Menuhin if it were not for the studied effect of capitalism, and indeed that nobody is more

intelligent than anybody else, to claim that some people are in some ways superior to some others; what is inexcusable is to assert that in any circumstances, whatever any single person is superior in any way at all to any person of any colour. When Amin was at the height of his murderous and insane career, there were happy few (though not none) to defend him; but there were very many to excuse him on the ground that British rule in Uganda had been just as bad, if not worse. Nobody, as I recall, said he was a bloody savage, let alone that whatever culture produced him was not a culture at all but an abominable barbarism.

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In addition, one of the foursome (not I, I promise, but nephew Andrew) managed to break the head off the Dunlop Maxfly with which Mama won Wimbledon more than 50 years ago; a treasured heirloom with which we were still beating the balls about. It was a notable shot in a game of violence to appeal Bill Tilden.

In addition, one of the foursome

David Watt

SOS — reaction stations

whole assault on local government by removing one tier of it but anyone can see not only that it will in practice end by giving more control to central government (because the local boroughs will not be able to take on the load effectively) but also that a lot of the impetus behind the excision comes from the most autocratic and contemptuous of political motives.

The *Daily Mirror*'s embarrassing disclosures about Downing Street's manipulation of British Rail's wage policy can (in spite of cries of "Shock, Horror") have come as no surprise whatever to the *Mirror*, the Labour Party or anyone else. All ministers are about as capable of keeping their hands off the affairs of supposedly autonomous nationalized industries as "they are of offering to halve their own budgets. The truth is that politicians have few enough instruments for influencing events as it is, and naturally grab anything that comes to hand for that purpose if they can do so legally (and sometimes even if they can't), never mind what the last election manifesto may have said.

If Mrs Thatcher can give herself a better chance of defeating Mr Scargill by settling with the nurses (which is in her province) and the railwaymen (which, strictly speaking, is not) then she would be mad not to try.

By the same token, if Messrs Lawson and Jenkins want (a) to regain control of the money supply and (b) to meet the clamour of Conservative voters that rates bills are exorbitant and that "something must be done" about it, then they are not going to be restrained by readings from Edmund Burke or John Stuart Mill of a blatant invasion of local government territory.

The question, of course, is whether it matters. The ordinary "consumer" is apt, in his usual, muddled kind of way, to answer on a case-by-case basis without bothering too much about theory. People agree with the general proposition that there has been "too much government" — to the extent the middle ground has indeed been shifted in the last five years. They



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WHERE SMALL PRINT MATTERS

During the past few weeks the Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping has been giving vent to odd displays of irritation over the question of Hongkong. Last month he publicly criticized two of his colleagues in the Chinese leadership, describing their assertion that China would not send troops to Hongkong after 1997 as "absolute rubbish". In China, where leaders go to great lengths to conceal their differences, a remark of this sort is nothing less than extraordinary. Then last week Mr Deng agreed to meet a delegation from Hongkong, made up of three senior members of the colony's Executive Council - its highest policy-making body - only to treat them with an abruptness bordering on outright rudeness.

What is troubling Mr Deng? Can it be that he is not entirely happy with the way that the talks between Britain and China on the future of Hongkong are progressing? Though the talks continue to be described officially as "useful and constructive", there are grounds for thinking that British and Chinese officials are still some way from coming to terms. The two sides no longer disagree over the broad question of what will happen to Hongkong when the lease on most of its territory expires in 1997. As the Foreign Secretary made clear in Hongkong two months ago, Britain is ready to accede to China's two principal demands, subject to a satisfactory agreement on Hongkong's future. These demands are that Britain acknowledge China's claim to sovereignty over Hongkong, and that the British administration there comes to an end in 1997. What is now dividing the two negotiating teams is the precise form a Sino-British agreement on Hongkong should take.

As Sir Geoffrey Howe explained in Hongkong in April, Britain is looking for an agree-

ment that will incorporate detailed provisions for maintaining the status quo in Hongkong after 1997. These provisions would include assurances about the independence of the territory's legal system and about the maintenance of existing civil liberties, as well as measures designed to preserve its economic framework intact. China, on the other hand, has recently been making it clear that it wants an agreement confined largely to issues of principle dealing, that is, with general questions like sovereignty and overall administrative control.

Indeed, the head of the Chinese negotiating team, Mr Zhou Nan, gave an interview earlier this month in which he explicitly declared this to be China's aim. To those not closely involved in Hongkong affairs, the question of whether or not a Sino-British agreement contains detailed assurances for the future may not seem particularly important. But in fact it is important - vitally important - for at least two reasons. In the first place, it is simply not enough for Chinese leaders to say that they are going to preserve Hongkong unchanged after 1997, and that the people of Hongkong should therefore be confident about the future. Even if they have the best possible intentions towards Hongkong, Chinese leaders are deeply imbued with the habit of political and economic intervention, and will almost certainly be tempted to meddle in Hongkong's affairs at one stage or another.

Besides, China's past record shows that in the unrestrained exercise of power the Chinese Communist Party has repeatedly violated its own promises, not to mention the country's laws and constitution - a fact that Mr Deng Xiaoping himself would readily admit. China has, on the other hand,

kept a good record as far as observing international treaties and agreements is concerned. This is one good reason why a Sino-British agreement on Hongkong should contain full and specific provisions for maintaining the territory's social, political and economic system as it is now. Only in this way can the agreement help preserve not only business confidence - which is fairly resilient - but also the confidence of ordinary people in the territory, many of whom now regard the future with deep foreboding.

This brings us to the second reason why an agreement must include detailed assurances about the future. Mr Deng may be inclined to belittle members of Hongkong's Executive Council, on the ground that as appointees of the governor they are not truly representative of Hongkong opinion. But the fact is that both the Executive Council, and its sister organization the Legislative Council, know a great deal about Hongkong opinion, and reflect it with some accuracy. Their view is that a Sino-British agreement must contain detailed assurances or guarantees if Hongkong is to survive and prosper. If China insists upon an agreement which excludes such details, and the British Government is tempted to accept it, the Executive and Legislative Councils will almost certainly reject it, and may well succeed in carrying most of the Hongkong public with them. A development of this sort would do even more damage to Hongkong than failure to reach agreement at all.

The British Government has already given way to most of China's demands over Hongkong. Now it is time for it to stand firm, and to let the Chinese Government know that it is not prepared to give further ground.

GAVIN ASTOR

The death of Lord Astor of Hever severs the link between that family and *The Times*, which lasted more than sixty years and has been of great and salutary importance to the newspaper.

Gavin Astor's father, Major J. Astor, later the first Lord Astor of Hever, rescued *The Times* from an uncertain fate after the death of Lord Northcliffe and from the capricious interference that had damaged the paper in the later years of Northcliffe's ownership. The rescue was effected by the combination of Astor's wealth and his conception of his responsibilities as chief proprietor with John Walter. The first need was to restore the repute and authority of the paper by securing its editorial independence, free from day-to-day interference from proprietors or managers. This Astor did by recalling Geoffrey Dawson to the editorial chair and agreeing with him terms that came to be regarded as a model for an editor's constitutional powers. He saw his own role in the light of Baghov's formulation of the rights of a constitutional monarch: to be informed, to encourage and to

warn; though with the effective power of appointment and dismissal.

Gavin Astor received almost all his father's holding in The Times Publishing Company in 1954 and became chairman of the company five years later. He shared his father's ideas about a proprietor's relations with his editor and his father's notion of trusteeship in the possession of such an important piece of public property. The problems which started to beset *The Times* in the 1960s were different from those which his father had coped with in the 1920s. Gavin Astor saw his primary responsibility as being to safeguard the economic future of the paper. But his freedom to act was limited by the authority his father still exercised. He was aware that *The Times* would be vulnerable to duty in the event of his death, and the changing conditions of newspaper production persuaded him that the paper stood in need of financial and technical resources exceeding anything he was able to supply himself.

The agreement with Lord Thomson of Fleet in 1966 put *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* together in a new company, in which Gavin Astor retained a 15 per cent interest. The editorial independence, to which the Astors attached so high an importance, was carried over by means of public undertakings and by the careful composition of the board of the company, which included four independent national directors. Gavin Astor became life president of the new company.

At the next change in the paper's ownership Astor ceased to have a financial interest in the company, but he remained a director of Times Newspapers Holdings Ltd, an earnest of his confidence in the new arrangements.

Although Gavin Astor's connection with *The Times* thus became more tenuous his concern for the paper and his generosity towards it and all who served it did not diminish. He took a high view of newspapers and of the responsibilities of those who direct them. On *The Times* we have special reason to be grateful for the way he discharged his responsibilities. Many others have profited less directly from his example, especially through his chairmanship of the Commonwealth Press Union.

DANGER: KEEP IN

Only three miles from the USA heavily armed Soviet soldiers peer through binoculars towards the "main bulwark of imperialism". They are a unit of the élite KGB Border Guards based on Ratmanov Island off the Alaskan coast. Protecting the sixty-thousand kilometre border of the USSR is too sensitive a task to be entrusted to ordinary Soviet soldiers, since it requires a high degree of political awareness. The border guards are trained to stop spies and saboteurs slipping into the USSR - and to prevent Soviet citizens leaving.

Every year on the anniversary of their foundation they become front-page news: KGB generals proudly list the soldiers who have been awarded medals for their vigilance. Army General Vadim Matrosov, the commander of the 300,000 border troops, said in *Pravda* that "aggressive imperialist forces" had caused a deterioration in international relations; the CIA and other Nato espionage services were still attempting - unsuccessfully - to infiltrate their agents into the USSR.

The guardians of the border can rely on the leadership to keep them supplied with the latest weapons, helicopters and coastal craft. General Viktor Chebrikov, the KGB chief, is a

"inviolable" have actually expanded repeatedly to incorporate neighbouring territory. When does defending state borders become offensive?

Article 20 of the border law includes among "border violators" anyone who tries to cross outside the official points or who attempts "illegally to board foreign or Soviet transport travelling abroad". No-one is allowed to enter the border zone without first obtaining a KGB permit, and unauthorized presence on shores, river banks or any border territory away from established routes can bring a heavy prison sentence - if the intruder survives the guns and dogs of the frontier guards. Local children, "Young Friends of the Border Guards", are required to report any suspicious strangers.

Clearly in the age of satellite photography the main role of the KGB frontier troops is to keep the Soviet population in, rather than out. However, they continue to win medals for discovering vans with secret compartments full of Bibles, anti-Soviet literature and other "contraband". Such vigilance may seem glorious to the men in the Kremlin, but it has little to do with the Helsinki principles of state security is indivisible. The borders which must be kept

as long as the object of language teaching is seen as literary appreciation we shall remain a basically monoglot nation. On the Continent - even nowadays in France - it is well understood that the first aim is to facilitate communication by developing fluency in speech

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Taking fresh look at Beveridge

From Mr Nicholas Hinton and others

Sir, The Government has now announced its timetable for the reviews of social security. Some organisations have already been approached to give oral evidence within the next few weeks, before the official deadline for written evidence.

Meanwhile, another review (of maternity provision) has been added to the agenda and it appears that additional issues may be considered by the Central Co-ordinating Unit after the deadline for published evidence has expired.

We believe that what the Secretary of State has called "the most substantial examination of the social security system" since the Beveridge report should give genuine opportunities for public involvement and debate. We are therefore anxious that it should not be conducted in an over-hasty manner or with an ill-defined agenda.

We urge the Government to reconsider its timetable for public consultation and to produce a clear and definitive list of the real issues under consideration. We would also welcome an assurance that there will be further consultation on any proposals for change resulting from the reviews.

We look forward to a public statement of the Government's intentions.

Yours faithfully,

NICHOLAS HINTON (Director, National Council for Voluntary Organisations)

FRAN BENNETT (Acting Director, Child Poverty Action Group)

SALLY GREENGROSS (Deputy Director, Age Concern)

ELIZABETH FILKIN (Director, National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux)

PHYLIS FERGUSON (Director, Family Forum)

CHRIS POND (Director, Low Pay Unit)

JOHN COX (Director, The Spastics Society)

National Council for Voluntary Organisations

26 Bedford Square, WC1.

June 26.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT J. PELIZA,

125 Beverley Drive,

Edgarw., Middlesex.

June 27.

Europe still lacking in resources

From Mr Brian Cassidy, MEP-elect for Dorset East and Hampshire West (European Democratic Conservative)

Sir, As a newly elected member of the European Parliament I found myself in complete accord with the view expressed (feature, June 27) by Terence Higgins, MP, that the case for an increase in the European Community's "own resources" (ORs) has not been made convincingly.

In effect, the extra money will go to the European Commission, a body which has shown little realization of the need for economy yet contrives to generate proposals to regulate every aspect of commercial and industrial life.

We fear that any increase in the Commission's funding will lead to yet more "social engineering" like the "Vredeling" initiative, the fifth Company Law Directive and the twin directives to control the use of temporary work and part-time work.

These last two will certainly have the effect of reducing the amount of temporary and part-time work available without any compensating gain in full-time employment. Since a very large proportion of temporary and part-time workers are women, both measures will mean a reduction in female job opportunities.

As for the argument that an increase in ORs is needed to finance still greater agricultural support, I am, like Terence Higgins, unconvinced. Though I had a hard time from dairy farmers during the recent election, I had an even harder time from consumers who are irate at such things as the sale of butter to the Soviets at 7p per pound.

The dairy farmers assured me that they would far rather have an EEC agricultural policy which was subject to market forces than one which was decided by political whims.

The European Community is going through a bad patch in the eyes of UK citizens. That is why so many voted with their bottoms on June 14 by staying at home. The abstainers will not be persuaded that things have got better if part of the solution to the UK's budget problem

is

observed: "We arrest a man or woman who steals the goose from off the common, but we let the person loose who steals the common from under the goose." At enormous cost the Falklands goose is now safe from the Argentinians, but we are allowing the Poles, Russians, East Germans, Japanese, Spanish and Taiwanese to strip the common with impunity.

Falklands fish stocks are (or were until recently) extremely rich. But because the British Government has failed to declare a 200-mile fishing zone around the islands, trawlers from any country (except Argentina) are free to take as much fish as they can catch without any restriction and without paying a penny in licence fees.

We share the wish that voluntary organisations express that the reviews which the Secretary of State for Social Services has now set up should provide a real opportunity for public involvement and debate.

We believe that it is particularly important that the reviews should not approach the problems of the social security system in a piecemeal way, but should relate decisions about part of the system to a coherent plan for the system as a whole.

We shall want to propose such a plan ourselves. In the meantime, like the voluntary organisations, we hope that the Government will make clear its wish to allow all those with considered views to give due time to prepare them and to look at proposals for dealing with parts of the system in the light of the health of the whole.

Yours faithfully,

JEREMY MITCHELL, Director, National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.

June 26.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT J. PELIZA,

125 Beverley Drive,

Edgarw., Middlesex.

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June 27.

Ariel's riposte to Shakespeare

From Mr Ben Galloway

Sir, A moment's consideration of Mr Trevor Nunn's claim (June 23) that the proposed External Services transmitting station at Bearley threatens the Royal Shakespeare Theatre with closure should be sufficient to dismiss it from the minds of reasonable people.

It is, of course, inconceivable that the BBC, a leading patron of the arts, would contemplate, much less pursue, any action which could have this devastating effect.

Mr Nunn is clearly less than confident in the case his own RSC technical staff ably presented during almost six weeks of public inquiry, and in quoting the Senior Director of Development and Technology, British Telecom, to the effect that if Bearley were built the theatre's systems would be "seriously affected by radio interference", he is seeking to pass the inquiry itself.

Mr Nunn's colleague, Mr Terry Hands, first quoted this alleged statement in an interview with the *Stratford Herald* newspaper in February. But when the public inquiry resumed for its final session in March the RSC made no attempt to introduce the statement in evidence, nor was it referred to in any other way.

No doubt Mr Nunn and Mr Hands had their reasons for presenting this apparently important assertion and its author from cross-examination. It is directly contradicted by the evidence.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE June 28: Sir Philip Powell had the honour of being received by The Queen this morning when His Majesty: invested him with the insignia of a Member of the Order of Companions of Honour.

His Excellency Dr the Hon H McF. Forde was received in audience by the Queen on his appointment as High Commissioner for Barbados in London.

Mr Forde had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Viscount Eccles had an audience of the Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Member of the Order of Companions of Honour.

Mrs John Dugdale had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the insignia of Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Captain Sir Alastair Aird had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Chancellor of the University of London, today attended the Commemorative Celebrations of Wye College, Ashford, Kent.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Kent (Mr Robin Leigh Pemberton), the Principal of the University (Dr W. Taylor), the Chairman of the Governing Body (Mr R. M. Oldfield) and the Principal of the College (Mr L. Lucas).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Richard Carew Pole, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE June 28: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened the Guiness Trust's Lord Gage Centre in Newham.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. J. Markes and Miss M. G. Langrish

The engagement is announced between Christopher, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Markes, of Recess, co. Galway and Miranda, eldest daughter of Sir Hercules and the Hon. Lady Langrish, of Whiteford House, Edinburgh, on July 2.

Mr J. A. D. Lord and Mrs E. Creswell

The engagement is announced between David, Lord of Walberswick House, Ferring, Essex, and Gillian, widow of Major Escourt Creswell, MC, of Chippingworth Manor, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire.

Mr P. S. McCarter and Miss J. A. Harrod

The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs Alan Harrod, of 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, and Miss Sophie Harrod, of Swiss Cottage, London.

Mr R. H. Cundall and Miss S. E. Baxter

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr John Cundall, of 'Sherburn' Lodge, Malton, North Yorkshire, and the late Mrs Cundall, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Baxter, of Gilston, Leven, Fife.

Mr A. Dale-Harris and Miss Z. Llewellyn

The engagement is announced between Andrew, second son of the late Mr and Mrs Alan Redford-Dale, Harrow, of Sutton, Bexleyheath, Kent, and Katherine Helen Youngest daughter of Theo and Mary Mathot, of Singapore.

Mr S. R. Ferrari and Miss J. Phillips

The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Dr Alan Karrer and Mrs Sheila Farnham, of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, and Justine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Phelps, of Benbridge, Isle of Wight.

Mr P. A. Garnham and Miss A. S. Redgrave

The engagement is announced between Piero Alexander, only son of Mr and Mrs Robert Garnham, of Mill House, Borthersden, Kent and Annabel, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Norman Feliz, of Tunbridge Wells.

Dr M. Karrer and Miss V. Feliz

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Han Karrer, of Hale, Cheshire, and Vanessa, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Norman Feliz, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr I. M. Leslie and Miss I. M. F. Giordani

The engagement is announced between Ian, youngest son of the late Mr D. A. Leslie and Mrs Phyllis Leslie, of Toronto, Canada, and Anna, only daughter of Dr and Mrs Vito Giordani, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr P. C. Reardon and Miss P. M. O. Fraser

The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs J. C. Reardon, of St. George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. H. T. Fraser, of Claygate, Esher, Surrey.

Lady Elizabeth Bassett and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE June 28: The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, this morning visited woodlands in the Eastern District.

Mr John Higgs was in attendance.

June 28: The Duke of Gloucester was present at the Annual Luncheon of the Association of Building Component Manufacturers Limited at the Savoy Hotel, London, today.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE

June 28: The Duchess of Kent today opened the new Check-In Hall at Manchester International Airport, and this evening, as President of the Royal Northern College of Music, attended a dinner in aid of the Coolege Appeal in Manchester.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight was attended by Mrs Peter Wilmost-Sitwell.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as patron-in-chief, will visit the Scottish Naval, Military and Air Force Veterans' residence at Whiteford House, Edinburgh, on July 4.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands is 73 today.

A memorial service for Sir John Betjeman will be held today at 11.30 in Westminster Abbey.

There will be a memorial service for Nicholas Albury Gibbs at the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Cirencester, Northamptonshire, at noon on Friday, July 27.

A memorial meeting for Lord Robbins, CBE, will be held at St John's Smith Square, London, SW1, at 4.30 pm on Thursday, October 11, 1984.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Bute very much regret not being able to attend the memorial service for Mr Peter Wilson as they were unable to leave their permanent residence in Monaco at the time.

Vega, nearly overhead this month, has been in the news in the last year or so as a possible parent of the star.

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The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of 52°N on July 23rd at 10pm, the time of the summer solstice. The Sun is at the centre. Greenwich Mean Time is given as the time in Greenwich, and the diagram is given in Universal Time and corrected for the time difference between the two. The diagram is also given for each 15° west of Greenwich and for each 15° east of Greenwich.

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Scandalous delay over remand prisoner

Regina v Governor of Brixton Prison and Another, Ex parte Walsh
Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Keith of Kirkdale, Lord Scarman and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook
[Speeches delivered June 28]

A state of affairs which appeared to him little short of scandalous was disclosed by an appeal in which the House of Lords unanimously held that neither the Home Secretary nor the governor of a prison who held in his custody prisoners remanded on bail by a magistrates' court in accordance with the provisions of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 was under an unconditional duty to produce them at court in accordance with the terms of their remand on bail and on dates.

The duty of the Home Secretary, or of the governor acting under powers delegated to him, was to consider in accordance with section 29 of the Criminal Justice Act 1961 whether he was satisfied that it was desirable in the interests of justice that such prisoners should be produced and, if he was so satisfied, not unreasonably to refuse to produce them.

The Home Secretary so answered a certified question when dismissing an appeal by Patrick John Walsh from the refusal by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Webster) of his application for a writ of *habeas corpus ad respondendum* directed to the governor of Brixton Prison, to remand the appellant before magistrates' courts for trial and to be examined on dates on which he had been remanded on bail under section 128 (1)(b) of the 1980 Act, for an order that the prison governor and/or the Home Secretary produce the appellant before those courts and for a declaration that the governor was under a duty to do so (*The Times*, October 28; [1984] 2 WLR 217).

Mr Ian Macdonald and Mr Nicholas Blaikie, for the appellant, Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr C. J. M. Simons for the prison governor and the Home Secretary.

LORD FRASER, with whose opinion Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Keith, Lord Scarman and Lord Brandon agreed, said that the appellant was arrested on August 7, 1983 and appeared on August 8 in the London South Western magistrates' court on burglary and assault charges. He was remanded in custody to Brixton Prison until August 15. Since then he had been repeatedly remanded in custody and still was at that prison awaiting trial on those charges ("the South Western court charges").

When arrested on August 7 the appellant was on bail. He had been remanded on bail in respect of three other separate charges of sets of charges. One was dismissed and so required no further consideration. On another he was convicted and he had served the three months' imprisonment imposed on him.

The third set - theft, criminal damage and assault - was still pending and the issue on appeal arose on it. He was arrested on those charges on June 18, 1983 and he appeared at Horseferry Road magistrates' court on June 19 ("the Horseferry Road charges"). He was remanded on bail until August 9, by which time he was in Brixton Prison and the governor did not know until too late that the appellant was due to appear at the Horseferry Road court on that day.

The justices enlarged the appellant's bail until September 9. In due course the police applied to the governor, under section 29 of the 1961 Act, for him to be produced on that date. He was not produced then.

The justices further enlarged bail until September 16 and instructed their clerk to write, as she did, to the governor asking him to make for the appellant's production at the court on September 16. The police also asked the governor to produce the appellant at the court on that date. However, he was not produced.

The justices, apparently losing patience, issued a bench warrant for his arrest. The warrant had never been served on him because of his absence.

The appellant alleged that the governor and the Home Secretary were under a duty to produce him, or to arrange for his production, at the Horseferry Road court on September 9 and 16 and that they failed to perform that duty although the prison governor had proposed that production was required.

The governor had sworn an affidavit that the reason why the appellant had not been produced on those dates was shortage of staff in that insufficient prison officers were available to act as escorts.

By the time the appeal reached the House of Lords an order for *habeas corpus ad respondendum* would no longer have been appropriate. It was then that the governor had agreed to remand the appellant before the court on the terms of the original order on duly notified dates.

On appeal, Mr Macdonald relied entirely on a duty which he said was imposed on the Home Secretary and the prison governor at common law. He said that, in the absence of exceptional circumstances - such as an acute shortage of staff because of some emergency - the duty was incumbent on the governor as a matter of general duty to obey orders of the court or to obstruct or interfere with the course of public justice.

The governor's duty was imposed primarily by section 128 (1) (a) of

the 1980 Act - amendments by section 59 of, and schedule 9 to, the Criminal Justice Act 1982 were irrelevant for the present purpose. The commitment order spelled out in further detail the governor's duty.

Addressed to the constables of the Metropolitan Police and the prison governor the order made by the South Western court on August 15 committing the appellant to prison on remand stated: "And you, the governor [are hereby required] to receive the accused into your custody and, unless the accused is released on bail, or you are otherwise ordered in the meantime, to keep the accused until the above date [August 15, 1983] and then convey the accused to the said magistrates' court at the above time [10.30 a.m.]".

The state of affairs disclosed in the appeal appeared to be little short of scandalous. The appellant had been in prison on remand for more than a month by the time the appeal was heard, having been tried in the South Western court charges, but for part of that time he was serving the three months' sentence on other charges.

However, he had not been brought to trial on the South Western court charges, nor on the Horseferry Road charges on which he was originally remanded on bail on June 19, 1983. In respect of the Horseferry Road charges the bench warrant for his arrest on those charges could not be served on him so long as he was in prison on remand, or while serving sentence if he was convicted and sentenced on the South Western court charges.

The Horseferry Road charges might, therefore, continue to hang over him until he was remanded on bail to a deadlock. The bench warrant for his arrest on those charges could not be served on him so long as he was in prison on remand, or while serving sentence if he was convicted and sentenced on the South Western court charges.

The question raised was whether he was entitled to recover a sum sufficient to compensate him for the financial loss incurred, and in respect of the reasonable cost of the services of an injured plaintiff separating from him and the financial consequences of the separation.

The argument should not prevail. If a particular kind of damage was a reasonably foreseeable consequence of a defendant's negligence, he was usually, though not always, liable for it. Here it was conceded that the loss relied on was reasonably foreseeable. The only question was, therefore, as to its quantification.

It was not disputed by Mr Weizman that following *Dawbney v Dawbney* (1976) Fam 257 the court in assessing financial provisions under the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 would take into account any sum awarded to either party by way of damages.

Mr Kennedy submitted that it was the case here, the plaintiff was separated from his wife by reason of his injuries and if that separation or divorce was reasonably foreseeable by the defendant, then the plaintiff's damages would be inadequate in that they made no provision for the additional cost required to maintain two homes instead of one - a sum which the plaintiff for production.

A plain plaintiff whose serious injuries had caused the breakdown of his marriage was entitled to recover damages to compensate him for having to make financial provision for his wife.

The Court of Appeal so held allowing an appeal by the plaintiff, Mr Eric Ernest Jones, from the judgment of Mr Justice Stocker in November 1982 ([1983] 1 WLR 901). Their Lordship held that the defendant, Mr Michael Jones, was liable to have the award made against him increased by including a sum of £15,000 as special damages to compensate the plaintiff for his financial loss.

The defendant was refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr Michael Kennedy, QC and Mr Tom Corrie for the plaintiff; Mr Peter Weizman, QC and Mr JE Fletcher for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that the plaintiff needed a hearing in the assessment of damages for personal injuries which was novel to the court.

The question raised was whether he was entitled to recover a sum sufficient to compensate him for the additional cost he had incurred, and in respect of the reasonable cost of the services of an injured plaintiff separating from him and the financial consequences of the separation.

Mr Justice Stocker had held that there was no reason in principle why such loss should not be recoverable. He had, however, not gone on to hold that the plaintiff had failed to prove that there was any such loss, and that in the absence of any firm figure an award under that head would be more than speculative.

In divorce proceedings in 1983 the Hereford County Court had ordered the plaintiff to pay to his wife, aged 28, periodical payments at the rate of £2,445 a year, or £204 monthly in each of the two young children. He was further ordered to pay a lump sum of £25,000 to his wife which had been used to buy a house for her and the children.

The plaintiff's appeal was that there was now evidence enabling the court to quantify the loss sustained by reason of his obligation to support his wife and family living separately. There was no cross appeal from the judge's finding that in principle such loss was recoverable.

The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Hallmark, Carter & Atkinson, Brixton; Treasury Solicitor.

Extra road accident damages for divorce

Jones v Jones

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Robert Goff [Judgment delivered June 21]

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THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this agains the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Fear grips market

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 18. Dealings End, Today. \$ Contango Day, July 2. Settlement Day, July 9

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES

Portfolio

TODAY'S DIVIDEND PRIZE

£2000

Claims required for

+33 points

Phone 0254 53272

No.	Company	Year Price or Date	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg/price	Div	P/E	Gross Div per share	Vid	P/E
1	PROPERTY				2	Grindlays	100	0	100	100	100	100
2	Bruntwood		100	98	3	Heathrow	100	0	100	100	100	100
4	Cape & Counties		100	98	5	Chartwell	100	0	100	100	100	100
6	Guyarat City		100	98	7	Halwood GP	100	0	100	100	100	100
8	Lynx		100	98	9	MLPC	100	0	100	100	100	100
10	Samuel		100	98	11	Stobart	100	0	100	100	100	100
12	BUILDING & ROADS				13	Atkins	100	0	100	100	100	100
14	Bell Bros		100	98	15	Blue Circle	100	0	100	100	100	100
16	Brown & Jackson		100	98	17	Carr (J) Doxsee	100	0	100	100	100	100
18	Fulton (John)		100	98	19	Warrington (T)	100	0	100	100	100	100
20	Watts Blake		100	98	21	INDUSTRIALS N-Z						
22	Scars		100	98	23	Solitaires Law	100	0	100	100	100	100
24	Stevens		100	98	25	Sturzell	100	0	100	100	100	100
26	TNT		100	98	27	Telfors	100	0	100	100	100	100
28	Tomkins FH		100	98	29	Turner & Newall	100	0	100	100	100	100
30	Wests		100	98	31	Whitcroft	100	0	100	100	100	100
32	INDUSTRIALS E-N				33	Edwards Prod	100	0	100	100	100	100
34	Fenner (J)H		100	98	35	Fotel	100	0	100	100	100	100
36	Fugro		100	98	37	Friedland Dampf	100	0	100	100	100	100
38	GTR		100	98	39	Hargraves	100	0	100	100	100	100
40	Hestan		100	98	41	Johnson Matthey	100	0	100	100	100	100
42	Jones & Sherman		100	98	43	Your Daily Total	100	0	100	100	100	100

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

BRITISH FUNDS

1983 R4
High Low Stock Price Chg/price Div id % vid %

SHORTS	101 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.927	8.564					
102 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.928	8.565						
103 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.929	8.566						
104 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.930	8.567						
105 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.931	8.568						
106 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.932	8.569						
107 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.933	8.570						
108 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.934	8.571						
109 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.935	8.572						
110 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.936	8.573						
111 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.937	8.574						
112 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.938	8.575						
113 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.939	8.576						
114 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.940	8.577						
115 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.941	8.578						
116 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.942	8.579						
117 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.943	8.580						
118 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.944	8.581						
119 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.945	8.582						
120 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.946	8.583						
121 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.947	8.584						
122 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.948	8.585						
123 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.949	8.586						
124 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.950	8.587						
125 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.951	8.588						
126 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.952	8.589						
127 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.953	8.590						
128 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.954	8.591						
129 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.955	8.592						
130 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.956	8.593						
131 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.957	8.594						
132 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.958	8.595						
133 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.959	8.596						
134 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.960	8.597						
135 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.961	8.598						
136 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.962	8.599						
137 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.963	8.600						
138 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.964	8.601						
139 1/2	Treas	12 1/2	1984	100%	11.965	8.602						
140 1/												

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Enterprise Oil stains the privatization programme

The Government may have taken the only politically feasible course in blocking RTZ's Enterprise Oil coup, but the ramifications in the City are likely to be considerable - and hardly in the Government's best interest as the next great phase of its privatization programme lumbers into view. A fair number of sub-underwriters were naturally up in arms last night at being forced to swallow their underwriting medicine when RTZ's brilliantly conceived intervention orchestrated by N. M. Rothschild, had threatened to let them off the hook.

After taking legal advice, Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, was apparently convinced that scaling down RTZ's application to 10 per cent was legally permissible without jeopardizing the terms of the underwriting agreement. The prospectus, the Government argues, made it clear that Mr Walker had the right to reject or scale down any application as he saw fit. It also spelt out the Government's clear wish to preserve Enterprise Oil's independence for the first few years of its life. Hence its "golden share" arrangement.

The underwriters are not going to forget this in a hurry. Nobody has any idea how the shares will move when dealings start on Monday. It is true that the Government has not ruled out RTZ or anybody else buying more than 10 per cent of the company, but it is hard to see why anybody would want to do so after yesterday's events. In that case the shares are likely to go to a fairly hefty discount and stay there for some weeks while the problems are sorted out.

Looking ahead, the selling and underwriting of the mammoth British Telecom is going to be even stickier than it appeared already.

It would be no surprise if the institutions were to demand a higher fee for their underwriting now that the Government has made clear its willingness to be selective about whose applications it will accept and whose it will not.

One of the ironies of yesterday's drama is that a merger of Enterprise Oil and RTZ's North Sea oil and gas subsidiary would have made much sense on strategic grounds. The tax fit between the two companies' operations was good, and Enterprise offered the kind of management that RTZ's oil operations have always conspicuously lacked. But then Mr Walker turned down all private sector bids. British Gas's North Sea oil assets last year in his determination to create a new independent company. Obviously he felt he could not go back on that policy, especially as RTZ would effectively have been buying Enterprise for less than oil companies offered last year - and less than RTZ would have had to pay in any conventional takeover battle.

The RTZ coup was brilliant, but ultimately failed because it challenged the Government's authority. Unfortunately for the Government its privatization programme is now stained with the stigma of failure. It will take some removing.

Guarded optimism from the Bank

The Bank of England can almost be heard touching wood in its new Quarterly Bulletin, its discreet public review of financial and economic developments. "The extreme turbulence encountered by the world's financial markets in May seems now to have receded", begins the Bulletin with uncharacteristic boldness, "although many of the underlying problems are still unresolved and confidence is

not yet fully restored". Like other authors, the Threadneedle Street scribes have to take the risk that events taking place between pen and print may conspire to make them look silly, but the Bank yesterday was sticking staunchly to its published views.

The Bulletin, in fact, is another Bank contribution to the view that things would be rather well if it were not for American upward pressure in interest rates. The world economy is growing faster than it forecast last winter; inflation is roughly stable at 5 per cent. Unemployment, to be sure, is still not coming down; but domestic monetary conditions, the Bank's primary concern, had remained "satisfactory", at least in the period to mid-May.

The Bank takes some pains to demonstrate this. The targeted aggregates, M6 and Sterling M3 have been growing, as the Bulletin puts it, "fairly steadily", within or near the prescribed ranges. And this despite the distortion caused by the concentration of public borrowing into the early months of the 1984-5 financial year. The Bank also points to an unusual bunching of gilt-edged maturities in June which have affected net funding, saying proudly that "gilt sales have even so been at a rate above that expected to be necessary for the year as a whole". So, the Bank believes, broad money is likely to be growing more slowly later in the target period.

Well, maybe, but what about those other embarrassing aggregates, like M2 or PSL, growing at an annual rate of 17% per cent?

In the meantime, the Bank remains staunch in its view that the trouble is transatlantic, creating a "difficult and shifting background of events." Plainly anxious about rising American interest rates, it is clear that the Bank is not convinced that Nigeria's counter-proposals are sufficient response to the country's economic problems.

According to monetary sources in Washington, the IMF is still not convinced that Nigeria's counter-proposals are sufficient response to the country's economic problems.

A Nigerian team, led by Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji, the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance, held talks with the IMF last week. But the two sides could not reach agreement and no date has been set for further negotiations.

The IMF is still insisting on a devaluation of the naira of about 25 per cent. The Nigerians have consistently opposed this since negotiations started more than a year ago. They argue it would push up inflation and severely damage domestic industries, which rely on imports, while not helping exports, largely oil, which are invoiced in dollars. The Nigerians have argued instead for a gradual devaluation.

The Nigerian team met with leading commercial bank creditors in London last Friday on its way back from Washington. Commercial bankers have some sympathy with the Nigerian resistance to a large devaluation. However, they are concerned that the country should eventually reach an agreement with the IMF.

Despite its balance of payments problems, precipitated by falling oil revenues, Nigeria has managed to stay broadly up to date on its debt service payments on medium-term debt which totals about \$10 billion (£7.41 billion). Instead the main problem has been over trade debts.

Agreement was reached last year on refinancing about \$2 billion in letters of credit with commercial banks and negotiations have been proceeding since then to deal with other trade debts.

However, export credit agencies, including Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department, which is owed about £600m, have insisted that agreement on refinancing trade arrears owed to them must be conditional on Nigeria first agreeing on an economic programme with the IMF.

Bankers close to the negotiations said talks with the IMF had not broken down and could be resumed at any time.

Besides devaluation of the naira, there appear to be other minor sticking points in reaching agreement.

That belief is shared - from experience

- by members of the One Hundred Group of accountants who work in the higher echelons of industry. A working party under Mr David Hardy, in a response to the Stock Exchange's discussion paper, is critical to the point of cynicism. It questions the validity of having investment management in the same grouping as corporate finance and banking. It is incensed at the thought market makers might be permitted to manage pension funds. And it is not mollified one bit by the Stock Exchange's dragging of feet on the issue of complete disclosure - the best guarantee against rip-offs.

Spending changes urged

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Industry and commerce should be encouraged to fund universities by changes in the charity and tax laws, according to an analysis of methods of curbing public spending by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

In a series of 12 recommendations for debate, the association says the Government should set a firm target of 1 per cent annual reduction in the

proportion of output taken up by public spending, provided there is no substantial deterioration in the world economy.

The industrial training budget might be cut by using the private sector, particularly the chambers of commerce.

But the association says its members strongly oppose cuts in adult unemployment benefit and public infrastructure investment.

Rapid trade expansion expected

Outlook steadier, says Bank

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The Bank of England strikes a broadly optimistic note in its new quarterly bulletin, arguing that May's financial turbulence has quietened down. Other major features of its new assessment of the domestic and international economic scene are:

• Rapid expansion in world trade. The Bank believes this is expanding by 6.3 per cent in 1984, though slowing to 4.3 per cent in 1985. Britain's markets are growing less fast (partly because of Europe's slow recovery), but this means they will be growing nearly as fast next year.

• The world economy is growing more strongly than the Bank expected. Demand in the "big seven" economies is expected to increase by 3.8 per cent this year, though slowing to only 2.4 per cent in 1985.

• Worldwide inflation is expected by the Bank to

Bank of England forecast

Demand in 7 major economies

% change 1983 1984 1985

GNP 2.3 3.8 2.4

Domestic demand 2.7 4.4 2.3

of which:

consumption 2.4 2.7 2.1

fixed investment 2.5 7.1 4.1

stockbuilding 0.2 0.8 -0.1

net exports -0.3 -0.5 0.1

US, Japan, West Germany, France, UK, Italy, Canada

• % of GNP/GBP

stabilize at about 5 per cent, with some slowdown in high-inflation countries (notably France and Italy).

• The Bank believes the British economy would have grown at an annual rate of 3 per cent in the early part of this year if it had not been for the miners' strike, and that this rate would have sustained right through 1984. But it is expecting unemployment to stabilize rather than fall.

• The Bank is plainly puzzled

Midland shares fall sharply on size of debt exposure

By Wayne Listott

The shares of Midland Bank plunged from 300p to 277p at one stage on the stock market yesterday as one of London's leading stock brokers, Rowe & Pitman, unloaded a million shares. Later the price recovered to 287p, their lowest closing price this year.

In after-hours dealings more large sellers appeared as news of the rerating spread through the market.

The rerating stemmed from a disclosure to the US Securities and Exchange Commission, the regulatory body of American stock markets, which showed the full extent of Midland Bank's loan exposure to Latin American debtors and also that of its American subsidiary, Crocker National Bank, of California.

Both banks, in percentage terms, had a larger exposure than that of their British and American competitors.

The figures disclosed to the SEC were that Midland had outstanding loans totalling £600m to Argentina, £1.300m to Mexico and undisclosed sum

(reported £250m) to Venezuela.

In addition Crocker had lent \$476m (£366m) to Argentina, \$765m to Brazil, \$350m to Chile, \$375m to Mexico and \$259m to Venezuela - a combined total of \$2,4405.

Crocker had outstanding total loans, as at March 31, of \$15,951m, so the loans to Latin America work out at more than 14 per cent of the total loan exposure, several percentage points above other big American commercial banks.

The relevance of these figures is that Latin American countries, particularly Argentina and Brazil, have been the strongest supporters of the commercial banks' attempts to restructure Latin American debts of \$350 billion. And their failure to meet interest and principal payments could have a serious effect on the profitability of commercial banks.

This led leading stockbrokers to re-examine Midland's financial figures. At £3 a share, Midland was yielding 12 per cent with a price-earnings ratio

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5.5, well above the average of other clearing banks. For several years the stock market has consistently rated Midland below the other banks.

The recent Budget announcement on deferred taxation for the banks' leasing liabilities has added to the pressure on Midland. The analysts decided that the shares could not hold even the present level for long and were showing what they termed strain between the yield base and the

price-earnings base. In simple terms, they felt that the shares were grossly overvalued, at 300p and believed that 250p was a more realistic level.

To add to Midland's troubles yesterday, there were reports of a serious disagreement within the boardroom of the bank. An article in *Financial Weekly* suggested that some directors favoured the bank cutting its interim dividend, which costs £60m. This would help the capital base and increase potential lending power.

A 50 per cent cut in the dividend, saving £30m, would under banking guidelines, enable the Midland to increase its lending by £1.5 billion, or alternatively to pump the money back into its own business.

The disagreement arises from the size of Midland's capital base, the central calculation determining how much Midland can lend worldwide. The fear is that if the Crocker subsidiary suffers any further problems, it will have to call on the parent bank for assistance.

By Philip Robinson

Dee Corporation yesterday promised the government it would not buy further shares in Booker McConnell and vote only three-quarters of its 19.9 per cent stake without its permission.

The undertakings came after three days of talks between Dee and the Department of Trade, which was seeking "status quo" undertakings from the food group after its £230m bid for Booker McConnell was referred to the Monopolies Commission.

A reference normally means that neither side may do anything to increase its influence over the other. Instead Dee went into the stock market and added 5 per cent of Booker to replace Mr Michael Willy who is retiring as finance director at the age of 57. Mr Mike Hearder and Mr John Nutt will resign from the board.

One of the main themes of argument of Mr Alec Monk, the chairman of Dee Corporation, to justify his bid for Booker was that the Dee management could better run Booker's food, agricultural and health products group better than its incumbent management.

A spokesman for Booker said last night: "There is no acknowledgment of that assertion in these changes. They have been planned for some time."

Booker also announced yesterday that it will move its headquarters out of London and transfer the food division to Ruislip after the sale of its London headquarters up to

Mr Hajji Cac, the chairman of Dee Corporation, to fill the new post of managing director.

Mr David Turner, who has been with Booker for 10 years and joined the corporate planning group last summer, will replace Mr Michael Willy who is retiring as finance director at the age of 57. Mr Mike Hearder and Mr John Nutt will resign from the board.

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Sterling up 45 points

Sterling slipped to \$1.3425 briefly in morning trading yesterday, its lowest recorded rate against the dollar, but at the close the pound was 45 points higher on the day at \$1.3520. The effective exchange rate, which measures sterling against its main trading partners, ended the day unchanged at 78.8 after falling at noon to 78.7, the lowest for 15 months.

Dealers said that the pressure on sterling came from continuing worries about the course of American interest rates, combined with the miners' strike and signs of weakening oil prices.

Chief executive goes after Aidcom merger

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Jeremy Fowler, the chief executive of Aidcom International for 12 months, is leaving the company after a merger with a US group which will create the world's largest design and marketing consultancy.

Mr W. Pratt Thompson, chairman of the computers to market research company, said yesterday that Mr Fowler was "fully behind" the merger with S&O Consultants of San Francisco but was leaving on July 16 to follow his own interests.

The post of chief executive is being discontinued and the combined company is to be run by two executive committees. Mr Thompson said Mr Fowler would receive compensation, would also be used as a consultant, and had said he would not establish himself as a competitor.

Mr Thompson said: "He's been discussing this with his colleagues for two months. He's

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **TOOTAL:** The annual meeting was told that profits in the first four months of the current year are well ahead of last year. The company has told that the full year will show an improvement. The ratio of borrowings to shareholders' funds fell last year from 47 to 31 per cent - its lowest since 1968 - and is being held at a continuing satisfactory level. This year will largely complete the reshaping of the group which was started in 1980 and will see an end to the extraordinary write-offs.

● **BRICKHOUSE DUDLEY:** Year to March 31. Turnover £37.4m (£23.71m). Pre-tax profit £19,000 (£1,440). Interim payment 3.5p (same). Higher profit likely in current year, board reports.

● **HARDYS & HANSONS:** Half-year to March 30. Turnover £8.28m (£7.9m). Pre-tax profit £1.28m (£1.17m). Interim payment, net, 4.5p (4.2p).

● **SOUTHEND STADIUM:** Dividend for 1983 up from 0.5p to 0.55p a share. Pre-tax profit £147,000 (£126,000).

● **J & H B JACKSON:** Half-year to March 31. Turnover £15.09m (£12.6m). Pre-tax profit £820,000 (£901,000). Interim payment, 0.75p (same).

● **HERON INTERNATIONAL:** A 43.3 per cent increase in pre-tax profit to a record £25.8m is reported for the year to March 31. Turnover was up 67 per cent at £688m and shareholders' funds advanced by 12.7 per cent to £240m. "This has

been a year of progress, continuing our unbroken record of growth," reports Mr Gerald Ronson, the chairman. "With or without an acceleration, we look forward to another year of growth in profits and turnover."

● **EXTEL GROUP:** Acquired Taxation Publishing Company for £80,000, which will be satisfied by the issue of 162,346 Extel ordinary shares at a pre-scrip price of 523.57p per share. Taxation Publishing has net tangible assets estimated at £500,000.

● **BARTHAM MILLAR - C. H. BEAZER:** The offer on behalf of CH Beazer to acquire the capital of Bartham Millar has already been accepted by Beazer has been declared unconditional in all respects. It has been extended until July 11 and will not be extended. Acceptances have been received for 4.27 million Bartham shares (34 per cent). Acceptances, together with Beazer's holding total 7.74 million shares (61.6 per cent). Beazer will endeavour to retain the listing of Bartham's shares on the Stock Exchange.

● **GODWIN WARREN CONTROL SYSTEMS:** The annual meeting was told that the first-half results should show a sizable improvement over last year. A large order for parking equipment has been received from Los Angeles for about \$1m and a further order from Beverley Hills in addition to those already received from Boston and JFK Airport. Prospects for the full year remain encouraging.

The

British Government has

been concerned about the high and rising percentage of its total aid which is channelled through multilateral bodies such as the World Bank and the European Development Fund (EDF), the main disbursement vehicle for Lomé.

The EEC's share of Britain's total aid spending has risen from 6 per cent in 1978 to 15.6 per cent last year (when the aid budget was £1.170m). As

restrictions on the British aid budget have tightened, the next convention will give the EEC greater power over how aid money is spent.

This is not merely a chauvinistic point. Whitehall has long doubted the efficiency of EDF aid. Somewhat to their embarrassment, British representatives have found themselves arguing that the European aid effort is "underadministered" and have, therefore, ardently supported the line that the aid conditions in Lomé should be tougher.

Edgard Pisani: A blueprint that erodes principles

In what became known as the "Pisani Memorandum", he set out the commission's objectives for the then forthcoming negotiations over Lomé 3. The starting point was that the greatest need of the convention's hard-pressed African signatories was for a coherent and workable food policy. But this in turn implied a switch from financing individual projects and consequently better coordination of regional or sectoral schemes.

Innocent as it seems, the logic chipped away at the explicit purpose of the Lomé conventions: the partnership of equals.

To put the partnership into practice, the treaties set up an elaborate machinery: permanent ambassadors from the ACP are resident in Brussels;

there are regular meetings of ACP and EEC ministers, with an ACP-EEC council of ministers at the apex; there is an ACP-ACP consultative assembly.

In a simple world, the principle of policy dialogue would cut across this vast and cumbersome apparatus. Despite

protests this year about the infringement of national sovereignty, the ACP countries have accepted that, whatever the final wording, the next convention will give the EEC greater power over how aid money is spent.

The credit for this understanding is attributed to the skill of which M Claude Chevallier, the French foreign minister and President of the EEC Council of Ministers, and Mr Hugh Shearer, his Jamaican opposite for the ACP, handled the issue at the ministerial meeting in Suva, Fiji, last May.

Yet the apparatus remains. If the next aid budget (confusingly known in Eurospeak as EDF 6) were to be increased by the 56

per cent necessary just to restore its real value the total would be ECU 7,500m, (£12,700m) over 5 years. Of that, Britain's share would be about £830m. But as the end of Lomé 1 (1975-80) 40 per cent of the available funds had not been disbursed, and 9 per cent was still outstanding at the end of the 1981.

So far, all the brave talk

about food and sectoral principles - and the British would like the commitment of food policy explicitly written into the next convention - there must be serious doubts about the capacity of both the EEC and ACP bureaucracies to administer the funds as efficiently as the European taxpayer has a right to expect.

In any case, the significance of aid is debatably symbolic.

Huge though the sums seem, they pale beside the importance to the ACP of trade with the EEC.

The ECU 600m spent by the EEC in 1982 in aid under Lomé 1 and 2 was a mere 3 per cent of the value of ACP exports to the community that year.

While the ACP countries' disappointment at the volume of aid will have a ritual quality this time round, their dismay about the paucity of concessions over trade has more substance.

The ACP has wanted a relaxation of the rules of origin governing its exports to the EEC, greater generosity in allowing exceptions (degradations) to the list of excluded products, and modifications to the Common Agricultural Policy which would stop or reduce the quantity of goods, notably sugar, dumped on the world market.

Concessions have been

strongly resisted by Greece and Italy, and from the sidelines by Spain and Portugal who hope

soon to join the EEC, because of the implied threat to their agricultural trade.

The British have pressed for

less stringent rules of origin, and it is possible that the next convention will incorporate some modifications. Nevertheless, the chances of such changes having a discernible impact on the poorest African countries within the ACP are small.

● Our own pubs achieved slightly higher sales of beer by volume, which was encouraging.

● New corporate livery based on the original Greene King plaque is being adopted.

● The future for East Anglia looks to be one of relative prosperity, but we are facing keen competition and economic recovery is slow.

Hill Woolgar gears up for market launch

By Our City Staff

It is not often that a company heading for the stock market gives investors the chance to climb aboard several months before the big day. But that, in effect, is what Hill Woolgar, the issuing house, is doing with its £3m cash-raising operation through the issue of up to 2 million shares at 15p each.

The company, founded three years ago by Mr Laurence Hill and Mr John Woolgar, has its own shares traded on the basis of matched bargains. It is planning to graduate to the Stock Exchange's Unlisted Securities Market on October.

But, with the opportunism which has been a hallmark of the business in its short life, it is

hoped that the public for money

now so that it can, among other things, maintain its holdings in some of its own clients. A doubling in the level of turnover has meant that it needs an injection of working capital.

Although it is too early in the group's financial year to make a

profits forecast, the directors expect to increase the year's dividend from 4p to 5p gross, making a yield of 3.33 per cent at the 15p issue price. The

carrot is that this should be enhanced by the USM quotation, when more shares will be

marketed at what all concerned

will hope is an even higher price.

Greene King

BREWERS, BURY ST. EDMUNDS



STEADY GROWTH

reports Mr. John Bridge, the Chairman

	52 weeks to 29 April 1984 £000	52 weeks to 1 May 1983 £000
Turnover	74,221	68,203
Profit before tax	8,756	8,011
Taxation	3,537	2,781
Profit after tax	5,219	5,230
Dividends	1,802	1,634

◆ Our own pubs achieved slightly higher sales of beer by volume, which was encouraging.

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◆ The future for East Anglia looks to be one of relative prosperity, but we are facing keen competition and economic recovery is slow.

Copies of the full Report and Accounts will be available on 23 July 1984.

When did you last buy a car that smelled as good as this new Ford Granada?



Remember leather upholstery, and that lovely fragrance that greets you when you open the car door?

To many people it's the ultimate luxury.

Well today, once again, you can buy a Ford Granada with leather seats. It's the new top of the line Ghia X Executive which is now available in limited numbers; limited because the top grade hides which are supplied by Connolly take over sixty hours each to tan, soften and turn into fully dressed leather.

But, of course, you don't have to buy a Granada with leather seats if you don't want to. Those who prefer cloth will find any of the Ghia X models just as comfortable.



Are you as well informed as the Ford Granada driver? Note the overhead console.

Imagine that you're behind the wheel.

Does the seat position need changing? Easy, it's power-adjusted. So is the front passenger seat.

Does the temperature suit you? If not, you can always turn on the air conditioning. Believe it or not, that's

standard too. It's particularly pleasant if you're ever caught in one of those frustrating summer traffic jams.

Then again, you could always open the sun roof. That's electrically operated too. As are the windows. And the heated door mirrors.

But perhaps the greatest luxury

the 2.8 litre Granadas

have to offer is the luxury of power.

No matter what you ask of them,

the silky-smooth V6 engines

2.8 litre V6 can also be ordered without fuel injection.

It always seem to have so much in reserve that you never feel as if they're having to try very hard.

The ease of driving is assisted by power steering which, though fingertip light at parking speed, still gives you plenty of 'road feel' when you're driving faster.

As you'd expect, the automatic gearbox is standard.

And the suspension, while tuned to smooth your way round town, feels reassuringly firm on the open road.

Meanwhile, there's a splendid display of instruments on the dashboard.

An onboard computer is standard so, among other things, you can monitor your average speed and fuel consumption.

An overhead console houses a row of warning lights which alert you to potential problems like low oil level and worn brake pads.

Few drivers are as well informed.

But rather than read about it, why not drop in to your Ford dealer and experience the Granada first hand. It may well have the most comfortable seats you'll sit in all day.

With or without leather upholstery,

Driving lights are standard on the Ghia X Executive. Two-tone paint, not shown, is optional at no extra cost.



Ford cares about quality.



STOCK MARKET REPORT

Midland adds to the gloom

By Wayne Lintott

The Midland Bank furore was the centre of attention yesterday though the market was again gripped by fears of higher interest rates, worries over Latin American debts and the failure of the Enterprise Oil issue.

These factors combined to keep buyers away from the trading floor and business returned to the dismal levels of earlier this week.

As expected, Tuesday's technical rally failed to hold despite the reassuring noises from the Bank of England over interest rates, and prices soon began moving down.

The FT 30 share index closed 0.1 down at 807.1 while the FT 100 fell 9 points to 1,029.3.

Bank shares were quickly marked down as Rowe & Pitman became big sellers of Midland at noon. Barclays ended the day down at 42.3, Lloyds lost 10p to 514 while Midland, after recovering to 287p, a net 15p down, lost another 7p in after-hours trading to 280p.

What has re-ignited worries over Latin American debt is the high interest rates ruling in the United States, currently at 13 per cent and expected to move higher. At those levels, the Latin American countries argue that they may never be able to repay the interest let alone the principal.

Rio Tinto-Zinc's move to acquire 45 per cent of Enterprise Oil helped that company's share gain 10p to 587p. RTZ's interest cooled the speculative support for Tricentrol, long considered an RTZ takeover target. Those shares dropped 15p to 190p.

ITT's massive expansion plans for Britain sent a shiver of competitive concern through the other big electrical companies. After some disappointing profits figures from Racal, the shares fell a further 4p to 216p, while worries that Thorn-EMI might still have merger plans for British Aerospace sent Thorn shares 12p lower to 509p.

On the company news front, a better-than-expected 21 per cent profits expansion failed to help Cable and Wireless, down 12p to 323p, but a 44 per cent rise in Redland's profits helped its shares gain 7p to 244p.

Despite Mr Nequin Virani's denial of interest in using his Belhaven Brewery company as a vehicle to make a takeover bid for Rowton Hotels, Belhaven firm 15p to 300p. Belhaven has already acquired more than 5 per cent of Towton in the market and is negotiating to acquire a further 25 per cent from Gresham House. Those holdings combined would trigger a 5p bid under Stock Exchange rules.

Bullish brokers' lunch put up

9.9 billion - \$3 billion lower than expected. But the cumulative deficit for the first five months of 1984 is still \$51 billion.

The rejection of Hawker Siddeley's 139p-a-share takeover offer by J. H. Fennell put 3p on Fennell.

Gilts spent a quiet day and the authorities were not thought to have intervened in the market. Towards the close, a slight rally in sterling in New York, which took the rate above \$1.35, provoked some interest among traders. Longs closed roughly 4p point ahead, while shorts improved by 4p. The snap reaction to the recovery is that short gilts have yet again bounced off the 12 per cent yield support level.

In New York credit markets opened weaker with sporadic profit-taking driving the long bond 5/32 lower to 97 13/32.

Traders fear that the Federal Reserve Board is still likely to pursue a tighter monetary policy, which could lead to higher rates. A forecast from the chairman of Manufacturers Hanover that US prime rates would peak at 14 per cent was treated with more attention than the impending money supply figures. Traders expect a drop in M-1 of nearly \$3.5bn.

US bonds also failed to respond to better-than-expected US trade figures for May. The merchandise deficit was nearly

9.9 billion - \$3 billion lower than expected. But the cumulative deficit for the first five months of 1984 is still \$51 billion.

The authorities did not carry out any bill operations, but responded to requests for help in the late stages to give late assistance of £70m.

Interbank opened on 8 3/8-8 1/2 and closed at 8 7/8-8 1/2 by midday.

A slight firming to 8 7/8-8 1/2 was seen around lunchtime, but the later part of the afternoon brought a decline, to a closing level around 4 per cent.

Sterling CDs saw most of the day's limited business in the morning, when the short end was again favoured.

Local authorities took some money at two and seven days' notice, but only occasionally ventured into the fixed periods.

MONEY MARKETS

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Closing Banks Base Rates %

Discount Bills Large & Overdrafts Right

Low 4

Week Fixtures

Billing Treasury Bills (Days)

3 months 8 1/2 3 months 8 1/2

6 months 9 1/2 6 months 9 1/2

9 months 10 1/2 9 months 10 1/2

12 months 11 1/2 12 months 11 1/2

18 months 12 1/2 18 months 12 1/2

24 months 13 1/2 24 months 13 1/2

30 months 14 1/2 30 months 14 1/2

36 months 15 1/2 36 months 15 1/2

48 months 16 1/2 48 months 16 1/2

60 months 17 1/2 60 months 17 1/2

72 months 18 1/2 72 months 18 1/2

84 months 19 1/2 84 months 19 1/2

96 months 20 1/2 96 months 20 1/2

108 months 21 1/2 108 months 21 1/2

120 months 22 1/2 120 months 22 1/2

132 months 23 1/2 132 months 23 1/2

144 months 24 1/2 144 months 24 1/2

156 months 25 1/2 156 months 25 1/2

168 months 26 1/2 168 months 26 1/2

180 months 27 1/2 180 months 27 1/2

192 months 28 1/2 192 months 28 1/2

204 months 29 1/2 204 months 29 1/2

216 months 30 1/2 216 months 30 1/2

228 months 31 1/2 228 months 31 1/2

240 months 32 1/2 240 months 32 1/2

252 months 33 1/2 252 months 33 1/2

264 months 34 1/2 264 months 34 1/2

276 months 35 1/2 276 months 35 1/2

288 months 36 1/2 288 months 36 1/2

300 months 37 1/2 300 months 37 1/2

312 months 38 1/2 312 months 38 1/2

324 months 39 1/2 324 months 39 1/2

336 months 40 1/2 336 months 40 1/2

348 months 41 1/2 348 months 41 1/2

360 months 42 1/2 360 months 42 1/2

372 months 43 1/2 372 months 43 1/2

384 months 44 1/2 384 months 44 1/2

396 months 45 1/2 396 months 45 1/2

408 months 46 1/2 408 months 46 1/2

420 months 47 1/2 420 months 47 1/2

432 months 48 1/2 432 months 48 1/2

444 months 49 1/2 444 months 49 1/2

456 months 50 1/2 456 months 50 1/2

468 months 51 1/2 468 months 51 1/2

480 months 52 1/2 480 months 52 1/2

492 months 53 1/2 492 months 53 1/2

504 months 54 1/2 504 months 54 1/2

516 months 55 1/2 516 months 55 1/2

528 months 56 1/2 528 months 56 1/2

540 months 57 1/2 540 months 57 1/2

552 months 58 1/2 552 months 58 1/2

564 months 59 1/2 564 months 59 1/2

576 months 60 1/2 576 months 60 1/2

588 months 61 1/2 588 months 61 1/2

600 months 62 1/2 600 months 62 1/2

612 months 63 1/2 612 months 63 1/2

624 months 64 1/2 624 months 64 1/2

636 months 65 1/2 636 months 65 1/2

648 months 66 1/2 648 months 66 1/2

660 months 67 1/2 660 months 67 1/2

672 months 68 1/2 672 months 68 1/2

684 months 69 1/2 684 months 69 1/2

696 months 70 1/2 696 months 70 1/2

708 months 71 1/2 708 months 71 1/2

720 months 72 1/2 720 months 72 1/2

732 months 73 1/2 732 months 73 1/2

744 months 74 1/2 744 months 74 1/2

756 months 75 1/2 756 months 75 1/2

768 months 76 1/2 768 months 76 1/2

780 months 77 1/2 780 months 77 1/2

792 months 78 1/2 792 months 78 1/2

804 months 79 1/2 804 months 79 1/2

816 months 80 1/2 816 months 80 1/2

828 months 81 1/2 828 months 81 1/2

840 months 82 1/2 840 months 82 1/2

852 months 83 1/2 852 months 83 1/2

864 months 84 1/2 864 months 84 1/2

876 months 85 1/2 876 months 85 1/2

888 months 86 1/2 888 months 86 1/2

900 months 87 1/2 900 months 87 1/2

912 months 88 1/2 912 months 88 1/2

924 months 89 1/2 924 months 89 1/2

936 months 90 1/2 936 months 90 1/2

948 months 91 1/2 948 months 91 1/2

960 months 92 1/2 960 months 92 1/2

972 months 93 1/2 972 months 93 1/2

984 months 94 1/2 984 months 94 1/2

996 months 95 1/2 996 months 95 1/2

1008 months 96 1/2 1008 months 96 1/2

1020 months 97 1/2 1020 months 97 1/2

1032 months 98 1/2 10

Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.

If you are in any doubt about this document you should consult your Stockbroker, Bank Manager, Solicitor, Accountant or other professional adviser.
Duplicate copies of this document each having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.
This document contains details given in connection with an issue of up to 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each of Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. ("the

Company"). The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated in this document are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement in this document whether of fact or opinion and all the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

It is the present intention of the Directors to apply to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the Ordinary Shares of the Company in

the Unlisted Securities Market during the latter part of this year.

Pending this a subsidiary of the Company will continue to match bargains in the Company's shares (see section headed "DEALINGS IN THE COMPANY'S SHARES").

The Subscription List for the Ordinary Shares now being issued will open at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 27th June, 1984 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.

(Licensed Dealer in Securities and Member of NASDIM)

(Registered in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 with the Number 827927)

ISSUE of up to 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 in the Company at £1.50p per share payable in full on acceptance

BACKGROUND TO THE ISSUE

CAPITAL RAISING ABILITY

Hill Woolgar now has some 1,100 shareholders who enjoy priority rights to our new issues as and when practical or permissible. The Company enjoys an increasing workload. This workload, particularly brought about by the introduction of the Business Expansion Scheme, required a further development in our placing ability. This was initially met by the introduction of our Business Expansion Scheme Register, which currently lists some 1,300 potential investors who are not shareholders in Hill Woolgar. We now require to widen further our base of capital raising capability since some future issues will be of a larger size than hitherto. For example we must be in a position to arrange the underwriting of rights issues for client companies and we must also be in a position to arrange offers for sale which could be larger than £3 million.

We require more capital for our planned expansion for use in four important areas—

(1) INVESTMENT HOLDINGS

We pursue a policy of investing in client companies at the time of the original issue. Many of these companies are in a development stage and therefore little dividend income may be expected initially. Capital gain on these investments tends to arise when dividend payments are commenced and/or the client companies are floated on the USM. Two examples of such investments are mentioned in this document the bulk of our investment in Mercantil has appreciated by a minimum of 250% since our original investment and all our investment in Falcon Resources has appreciated by over 300%. Young companies, although obviously more risky investments, do have a greater inherent capital gain potential. By virtue of our current new issue workload, a number of new exciting investment possibilities are now under review and part of the proceeds of this issue will be used to maintain our investment programme. Pending such investments, the capital will be placed on interest-earning accounts.

INTRODUCTION

This issue gives investors an opportunity to participate in the fast but controlled growth of an issuing house which over the last three years has demonstrated its ability to provide not only traditional corporate financial services, but also some of the other services now required by the changing face of the City of London.

The Group commenced business in its present form in April 1981. Since that date it has acted as the issuing house or financial advisers in 21 public issues and marketing operations (including 5 on the USM and 3 under the Business Expansion Scheme) and has established its Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Market in which it makes a market in 7 stocks.

For the year ended 31st December, 1983 pre-tax profits amounted to £230,000 compared with £248,000 in the previous year and £93,000 in the six months' inaugural period to 31st December, 1981.

The net proceeds of the issue are required solely for the expansion of the Group and to extend its capital base.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised	Issued or to be issued fully paid or credited as fully paid	£
£8,850,000	in 8,850,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	4,858,500*
150,000	In 3,000,000 Convertible Deferred Shares of 5p each	101,630
9,000,000		4,960,130

*assuming full subscription of this issue.

The rights attached to the respective classes of shares in the capital of the Company are set out below in a paragraph entitled "Articles of Association" under "Statutory and General Information". The Ordinary Shares to be issued will rank pari passu in all respects with the existing issued Ordinary Shares of the Company and in full for all dividends hereafter declared or paid except that they will not rank for the interim dividend of 1.4p per Ordinary Share declared on 21st June, 1984. The basis for allotment will be at the discretion of the Directors.

At the close of business on 31st May, 1984, the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") did not have outstanding, or created but unused, any loan capital (including term loans), mortgages, charges or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing (excluding inter-group liabilities), including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or any other material contingent liabilities.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

President Sir Peter Geoffrey Roberts, B.A.H., M.A., LL.B. 7 Rembrandt Close, Grahame Terrace, London SW1W 8HS	Secretary and Reporting Officer Audrey Gammie, Caroline Clarke, A.C.A. 5 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London EC2R 5HR
Directors Laurence Dennis Gregory Hill, (Chairman) The Cedar, 116 Copse Hill, Wimbledon, London SW20 0NL	Manchester Office 139/140 Royal Exchange, St. Ann's Square, Manchester M2 7PR
John Woolgar, (Deputy Chairman and Managing) 105 Remnoch Road, Fulham, London W6 9SY	Bankers National Westminster Bank PLC 31 Cheapside, London EC2V 6AN Williams & Glyn's Bank PLC 67 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3DL
Martin Kinney, FCA (Finance) Beau Vallon, 78 Church Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 5AB	Midland Bank PLC, 55 Victoria Street, Grimsby, South Humberside, DN31 1VX
Francis Gerard Mulryan, FCA Tingo Maria, Castlegate, Prestbury, Cheshire SK10 4AZ	Auditors and Reporting Accountants Thomas Baker, Fairfax House, Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6DW
Remo D'Urso, Pachesham Manor, Pachesham Park, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 0DT	Solicitors Cardales, Daunton House, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London EC2R 5HN
John Frederic Miller, Les Potts, Rue de la Croix, St. Clement, Jersey, Channel Islands	
Edward John Wild, Jr. The Dingle, Cadhain, Menai Bridge, Anglesey LL59 5NL	

HISTORY

The Company was incorporated on 19th November, 1964 as a private company limited by shares under the name of Timshire Limited. Its name was changed to Timshire Securities Limited on 9th September, 1980 and on 1st May, 1981 it was re-registered as a public limited company pursuant to the Companies Act 1980 and changed its name to Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. It was shortly before this date that Mr. Laurence Hill and Mr. John Woolgar, the Chairman and the Managing Director, became associated with the Company and the Company acquired its major trading subsidiaries.

LETTER FROM J. WOOLGAR Managing Director

We are confident that as our first wave of investments mature and corporation tax rates come closer into line with capital gains tax rates, we may begin a process of revolving our investments. We can also expect a significant increase in dividend income.

(2) OTC MARKET OPERATIONS

We did not originally envisage activity or income from this area. It is, however, now assuming a rapidly growing importance both in terms of service to investors and profitability to the Group. The USM did not do for young businesses all that could have been done but the advent of the Business Expansion Scheme has brought to this the unmet known, need of City activities. OTC operations are of major significance in the United States and are clearly set to grow rapidly here, particularly when rules of conduct have been established by NASDIM. We have carefully controlled the development of this side of our business, paying particular attention to the recruitment of relevant staff, the control of credit, the monitoring of positions, and the necessity to create a sharp distinction between market making and the giving of investment management advice. As a result, we do not manage any client funds and we do not give personal investment advice.

We are now confident that further investment in this part of our operations is justified and accordingly, part of the proceeds of this issue will be so used, since significant expansion is planned.

(3) THE CITY CHANGE

It would seem inevitable that the possibly unwanted pressure on The Stock Exchange for change will result in the cessation of single capacity. It would seem ironic that The Stock Exchange appears to be moving in the opposite direction to Lloyds. The existence of "jobbing" firms has, we

think, done more for investor protection than is generally realised. We support and will continue to support the activities of The Stock Exchange but if change is to come, exciting opportunities will arise. We could, for example, apply for membership of The Stock Exchange in a "market making" capacity. Whatever course we decide to adopt, further capital will be required and accordingly part of the proceeds of the issue will be placed on interest-earning accounts awaiting the final outcome of The Stock Exchange's deliberations on its future. We see no need to rush into purchases of interests in Stock Exchange member firms at the present time. When the rules are known, we know that we can recruit the relevant staff.

(4) ACQUISITIONS

Exciting opportunities now exist for the acquisition of controlling interests in companies operating in fields of related endeavour which could enhance the Group's operation. Whilst no such acquisition is currently under discussion, we know that a liquid balance sheet will materially assist us in any such negotiations.

CONCLUSION

Hill Woolgar, with no existing borrowings, is raising further equity capital, the whole of which (less issue expenses) will be used for its expansion. Subject to unforeseen circumstances the dividend will be increased on the enlarged capital and the Directors are confident that a further increase in profitability will accrue.

From its inception three years ago, the Group has established a record of profit growth and will apply to The Stock Exchange for a USM quotation. We currently envisage that this will be effected by way of an introduction.

J. WOOLGAR
Managing Director
21st June, 1984

Until May 1981 the Group's activities were minimal. However on 14th May, 1981 the Company issued a prospectus and successfully raised approximately £3m by a placing of its shares amongst institutional and private investors. Immediately thereafter the Group commenced its present business.

In April 1981 the Company acquired its head office in the City of London and in June 1981 it acquired its first branch office in Manchester.

The Company is a Licensed Dealer in Securities and a Member of the National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers ("NASDIM"). Mr. John Wild, one of the Company's Directors, serves on a committee of that Association. NASDIM is an association of dealers in securities, recognised by the Secretary of State and, as such, is a self regulatory body with its own rules. Three of the subsidiary companies are holders of Principal's Licences as Licensed Dealers in Securities and four employees hold Representatives' Licences. A further five employees have applied for Representatives' Licences.

BUSINESS

The Group's business is centred around its corporate finance department and its Over-the-Counter Market. Specialising in the raising of equity finance from the public for small to medium sized businesses, the Group has to date progressed considerably further than was anticipated in 1981.

Initially the Group concentrated on placings in the USM. However, with the introduction of the Business Expansion Scheme the Group's OTC operation became of even greater importance. The aggregate placings in OTC stocks by the Group from April 1983 to May 1984 amounted to 3,560 bargains involving over £12.5m of purchases and sales.

The Group has been directly responsible for raising some £16.5m for clients and indirectly connected (e.g. by underwriting) with the raising of substantial sums.

The Group's involvement with its clients does not cease after a successful issue. It is Group policy to seek Board representation and three or five year financial services agreements with client companies. This not only proves a useful source of recurrent income but ensures that clients' businesses are monitored for the protection of the client's shareholders.

Secretarial and registration services are also provided by the Group. The Directors consider that rapid and efficient delivery of clients' stocks is of the utmost importance and accordingly insist that client companies in whose shares an OTC market is to be made should appoint the Company as its Registrars.

OPERATING PROFILE

The publicity given to the Group's activities has resulted in a steady stream of applications for assistance from companies contemplating raising equity capital. A small experienced team assess these propositions and the most promising are then considered at Board level.

Promising businesses are assisted in a number of ways. Money for some is raised on the USM, for others there are placings under the Business Expansion Scheme; for others placings assisted by an OTC Market or the client company shares and for others, smaller pre-placings of shares intended to lead to a USM, BES or OTC placing later. All the Group's BES placings to date have been backed up by an OTC Market in the relevant stock enabling participation by investors who either do not wish, or are unable, to take advantage of the relevant tax relief.

The Group takes up positions in most of its client company shares but, in future, does not intend, in general, to commit more than 5 per cent. of its assets to any one security at cost.

The ultimate objective for most client companies (whether BES or OTC) is that they should graduate to the USM or to a full listing. The Board conducts the Company's activities in accordance with Stock Exchange procedures and urges its clients to do the same. There is now a growing number of clients in the Group's stable being groomed for the USM.

The OTC activity is conducted by a number of dealers most of whom have been members of The Stock Exchange. To assist the activity, the Group runs a dealing book and acts as principal. The size of the Group's capital is constantly monitored.

Placing of client company shares is normally achieved by the issue of a prospectus which has been carefully compiled with the assistance of experienced professional advisers. Great importance is attached to the status of the Reporting Accountants. Hitherto USM placings have been offered to the Company's shareholders (in priority to others) in proportion to their shareholdings in the Company and BES or OTC placings have been offered to the Company's shareholders and others in accordance with the demand generated by a pre-placing circular. As offers grow in size more institutional involvement becomes essential but, where practicable, priority will be given to existing shareholders (including those holding the new shares comprised in this issue) provided that they hold at least 1,000 Ordinary Shares.

The Group has not been geared by overdrafts or loans except for short term overdrafts in respect of OTC operations. The Group has no associate companies, nor any industrial subsidiaries. As the Group's capital base expands the Directors may relax these policies to a modest extent.

The Directors are currently considering the possibility of acquisitions (which may involve the issue of the Company's shares) of companies in the financial sector to further strengthen the Group. No significant acquisition will be made without the approval of shareholders in general meeting.

MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

The business of the Group is carried on by a small specialist team headed by the Directors who have a wide range of business experience and extensive commercial, industrial and City connections.

Mr. Laurence Hill, Chairman, (55) has considerable commercial experience having formerly been Managing Director of the retail division of BAT. Chairman of BAT Stores Holdings (UK) Limited and Managing Director of Thomas Cook Limited. He is currently a Director of a number of public companies, many of which are clients of the Group.

Mr. John Woolgar, Deputy Chairman & Managing Director, (44) has overall responsibility for the operations of the Group. He was a member of The Stock Exchange from 1973 to 1980 and has been engaged for many years in stockbroking, portfolio management and has considerable experience of new issues. He has a wide general experience of corporate work and in particular of the needs of small companies. Mr. Woolgar has a service agreement with the Company (see Statutory and General Information below).

Mr. Martin Kinney, FCA, Finance Director, (44) has spent the majority of his working life in the City. He was formerly employed with the United Dominions Trust Group in a number of roles including directorships of various subsidiaries and the holding company for the United Dominions Trust Group's overseas interests, UDT International Limited. Mr. Kinney has wide experience of corporate finance work and is a director of a number of the Group's clients.

An interim dividend of 1.4p per Ordinary Share (20 gross) was declared on 21st June, 1984 in respect of the current year payable on 10th July, 1984 to those Shareholders on the register on 21st June, 1984. The Directors forecast that, subject to unanticipated circumstances, a final dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1984 of not less than 2.1p net per Ordinary Share (3p gross) will be recommended on the increased share capital making total dividends of 3.5p net (3.5p gross) for the year 1983-2.8p net (2.8p gross).

In future the Directors intend to recommend payment of an interim dividend in September and a final dividend in May of each year.

REASONS FOR AND APPLICATION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE ISSUE

Expanding businesses invariably need further working capital and the business of the Group is no exception. The whole of the net proceeds of the issue will be used as working capital to assist the growth of the Group.

Funds are required to assist the expansion of the OTC Market operation. This market making involves the Group acting as jobbers and holding stocks as principals so that further capital is needed as the number of stocks' "depth" increases.

The increasing level of activity in the Group's OTC operations can be illustrated by the near doubling of aggregate dealings for the five month period from January to May from £2.4 million in 1983 to £5.7 million in 1984.

Additional capital will also enable the Group to maintain its policy of investing in client companies and to invest in or acquire other attractive situations which become available from time to time.

WORKING CAPITAL

The Directors consider that the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements and will conduct its further activities so that

Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

The following is a copy of a report from Thomas Baker, Chartered Accountants.

Falstaff House,
Fulham Palace,
London WC1V 6DN.
21st June, 1984

The Directors,
Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.

Gentlemen,

We have reviewed the audited financial statements of Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. ("Hill Woolgar") and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, collectively referred to as "the Group", for all accounting periods relevant to this report.

We were appointed auditors of Hill Woolgar on 6th March, 1981 and have audited the accounts for the period ended 26th March, 1983 and subsequent periods. For the year ended 26th April, 1980 the accounts were audited by another firm of Chartered Accountants.

The financial statements set out below are based on audited accounts prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of fixed asset investments and we have not considered it appropriate to make any adjustment to these audited accounts.

In our opinion, the financial statements give, under the historical cost convention, a true and fair view of the Group's results and source and application of funds for the five periods ended 31st December, 1983 and of the state of affairs of the Group and of Hill Woolgar as at 31st December, 1983.

No audited financial statements for the Group or any of its constituent companies have been prepared for any period subsequent to 31st December, 1983.

L. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except that fixed asset investments are stated at revaluation.

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently in arriving at the financial information set out in this report are as follows:

(a) Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the accounts of Hill Woolgar and its subsidiaries. The accounts of each company in the Group have been prepared to 31st December, 1983 and inter-group profits are eliminated on consolidation.

(b) Turnover includes all amounts receivable in all respects of services rendered, investment income, interest and proceeds from dealing in securities.

M. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost of all fixed assets over their expected useful lives in annual instalments on the straight-line method.

The rates generally applied:

Office equipment 20%

Motor vehicles 25%

Leasedhold property 25%

Leasedhold property 25%

Over the duration of the lease.

(c) Investments

(i) Investments held as fixed asset investments are included at current valuation. Fixed investments are valued at middle of period. Revalued investments are included at Directors' valuation. The Articles of Association require the profits on the revaluation of investments held as capital reserves to be included in the profit or loss for the year. The estimated increase in value of such investments over cost is shown as an increase in surplus and profit and loss on revaluation and disclosed through capital reserves. Investments are not held for re-sale in the foreseeable future and accordingly deferred taxation is not provided on the unrealised profit or loss.

(ii) Investments held by dealing companies are included in current assets and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(d) Deferred taxation

Provision for deferred taxation is made on the differences between profits computed for taxation purposes and the profits as shown in the accounts subject to the smallest extent to a reasonable probability of the tax not falling due for payment in the foreseeable future. Such tax not provided for is disclosed as a contingent liability, where applicable.

2. CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Year ended 5th April Notes	Periods ended 26th March 1980	31st Dec. 1981	Year ended 31st December 1983
Turnover	1	£'000	£'000	£'000
Administrative expenses	2	164	150	102
Operating profit	3	6	63	567
Interest payable	4	—	—	15
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5	6	53	520
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	—	35	128
Profit for the financial period	7	6	54	392
Dividend	8	—	60	80
Retained profit for the period	9	6	54	312
Bank overdraft forward	10	141	89	122
Balance carried forward	11	189	95	224
Analysis of retained earnings				
Retained by the Company	12	189	95	12
Retained by the subsidiaries	13	—	99	90
Basic earnings per ordinary share	14	—	54	68
		27.8p	5.8p	6.37p

3. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

	Year ended 5th April Notes	Periods ended 26th March 1980	31st Dec. 1981	Year ended 31st December 1983
Source of Funds				
From operations				
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	15	6	53	520
Adjustments for items not involving the movement of funds				
Depreciation	16	—	—	355
From other sources				
Shares issued	17	161	2,287	2
Dividend on fixed assets	18	—	16	16
Dividend on fixed assets investment	19	—	19	74
Dividends received	20	—	13	13
Application of funds				
Proceeds from operations	21	161	2,287	2
Purchase of subsidiaries	22	—	161	161
Purchase of fixed assets	23	169	169	1,135
Dividends paid	24	590	1,326	1,186
Decrease (Increase) in working capital	25	142	2,283	250
Investment	26	—	25	85
Dividends	27	—	51	51
Carriage	28	5	31	75
Movement in liquid funds	29	5	69	397
Share premium account	30	—	5	55
Cash and bank balances	31	140	407	705
	(2)	140	2,369	214
	145	2,363	1,257	52

4. BALANCE SHEETS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1983

	Notes	Group £'000	Hill Woolgar £'000
Fixed Assets			
Investments	32	164	104
Current Assets			
Debtors	33	2,024	2,097
Bank balances, cash and short-term deposits	34	156	640
Creditors, amounts falling due in one year	35	2,748	796
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	36	3,485	3,074
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	37	5	13
Capital and Reserves			
Share premium account	38	2,960	2,960
Other reserves	39	50	50
Profit and loss account	40	3,472	3,066

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Turnover

The amounts of turnover and profit before taxation attributable to major classes of business of the Group were as follows:

	Year ended 5th April Notes	Periods ended 26th March 1980	31st Dec. 1981	Year ended 31st December 1983
Trade	41	7	2	85
Administrative expenses	42	—	34	116
Interest payable	43	8	178	59
Dividends received	44	—	5	25
	5	10	302	712
Profit (loss) before taxation	45	—	(121)	162
Corporate finance fees and residuals	46	—	102	280
Leasedhold leasehold	47	—	34	207
Interest receivable	48	—	5	40
Dividends received	49	—	—	40
	5	10	302	712
Turnover	50	8	2	85
Corporate finance fees and residuals	51	—	116	344
Leasedhold leasehold	52	—	34	207
Interest receivable	53	—	5	40
Dividends received	54	—	—	40
	5	10	302	712

2. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses includes the following items:

	Year ended 5th April Notes	Periods ended 26th March 1980	31st Dec. 1981	Year ended 31st December 1983
Staff costs (note 4)	55	—	76	197
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	56	—	32	244
Auditors' remuneration	57	—	17	35
	5	10	12	32
Interest payable	58	—	9	15
Interest on bank overdrafts	59	—	—	—
4. Directors and employees				
Staff costs (note 2)	60	—	71	180
Goodwill and commissions	61	—	5	17
Pension costs	62	—	76	197
	5	10	12	32
Staff costs include remuneration in respect of directors, as follows:	63	—	24	91
Remuneration for management services	64	—	9	12
Fees	65	—	33	43
	5	10	12	111

Literary London scheme

Expansion fund's value to taxpayer questioned

By William Kay, City Editor

The managing director of Britain's biggest Business Expansion Scheme fund admitted that taxpayers may not be getting as good a deal from the scheme as Sir Geoffrey Howe intended when as Chancellor he introduced it last year.

Mr Michael Walton, of Electra Risk Capital, said this week: "One could argue that the tax relief is helping some companies to do deals that would be done anyway. One can question whether that is a good thing from the taxpayers' point of view".

He said the BES fund managers were having to compete with other sources of finance to put money into the attractive propositions. Meanwhile, the real high-risk investments were finding it increasingly difficult to raise BES money.

He runs directly counter to the spirit of the BES as spelt out by Sir Geoffrey in his Budget speech of March 1983. He said then: "By concentrating help on those companies which do not have ready access to outside capital the scheme will assist many more small and medium companies to realize their undoubted potential for growth."

Big names join backers for new executive club

By Wayne Linton

Guidehouse, a new merchant bank run by two former Rothschild men, is making its first big move into raising funds under the Business Expansion Scheme by issuing 1,622,645 shares at 29p each to raise £470,567 to finance the opening of a new businessman's club in London's West End.

Among investors already committed are Graham Greene, the novelist, Anthony Blond and Andre Deutsch, the publishers; Robert Gavron, a director of Electra Risk Capital; and Tom Maschler, chairman of Jonathan Cape.

They have committed their money to Tony Mackintosh a former marketing director of confectioners Rowntree Mackintosh (the is of the founding Mackintosh family). For the past eight years he has been the owner of two successful London clubs, the Zanzibar in Covent Garden, and Dingwalls rock club, recently sold.

Mr. Mackintosh has negotiated to acquire a prime site in Dean Street, where he is proposing to build an executive club that is to include a reception area providing bookings, communications and secretarial services.

A 15-seat dining room will be open until 1am, and there will also be many conference and other rooms equipped for media broadcasting, private receptions and meetings, together with a spacious cocktail bar. The whole deal is set to cost a total £769,000, including working capital, and the directors will be subscribing for 1,094,335 shares themselves.

Mr. Mackintosh intends calling the place The Groucho Club and expects it to be producing at least £200,000 a year net profit by 1987.

Allsorts & Co has projected that the property alone with fixtures and fittings will be worth considerably more than the £769,000 market valuation.

Guidehouse estimates that if

someone subscribing for 5,800 shares were to obtain the relevant tax relief then the net cost per share for top rate taxpayers falls to 12p while bottom rate taxpayers would pay only a net 20p a share. Fortunately, Guidehouse is charging a modest £55,000 for its services and Mr. Mackintosh is locked into a five-service agreement at £25,000 a year.

The premises are being bought from Trust House Forte for £450,000 while the conversion costs are estimated at £319,100, which will be paid partly by funds raised from investors and also by a medium-term loan from Barclays Bank of £150,000. In case estimates are exceeded, Barclays has also offered overdrawn facilities of a further £20,000.

Westminster City Council has granted planning consent.

Mr. Mackintosh has projected that the property alone with fixtures and fittings will be worth considerably more than the £769,000 market valuation.

As ever, the first job of the day - crossing out those who've gone to the wall.

Mr. Mackintosh has negotiated to acquire a prime site in Dean Street, where he is proposing to build an executive club that is to include a reception area providing bookings, communications and secretarial services.

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YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Success with a burst bubble

By Robert Temple

Electra has just issued the prospectus for its latest BES fund, Electra Risk Capital III. It contains the portfolio of its predecessor, ERC II, giving one of the first comprehensive insights into the strategy of these funds.

At 210m, ERC II is Britain's biggest BES fund. At April 5 this year £2.56m was invested in just 24 companies. Individual amounts varied from £99,520 to £50,000. Although eight were high technology companies, only about six - not necessarily hi-tech - were described by Mr. Walton as new or high risk.

Incentive cut

Another half-dozen were either management buyouts from public companies or were joint ventures with such companies. Two or three had the comfort of property backing. Others, such as an IBM dealer and two employment agencies, were regarded as being relatively safe bets. Two were involved in private health.

Mr. Walton explained that it was becoming more necessary to offer less speculative packages.

The effect is that ERC can consequently charge less to the companies it invests in: 2½ per cent instead of between 4 and 5 per cent.

ERC's very size is also militating in favour of the big and therefore established investment. At £10m you have to have large deals if the fund is not to become totally unmanageable", Mr. Walton said. "One looks hard at start-ups, but the thrust of our money is going into established

businesses," he said.

However, Mr. Nettleton realized that he should find an under-exploited technology and put it to work for himself. So within six months he teamed up with an industrial research chemist named Jack Avery. They had met in about 1970 when Mr. Avery was helping to install and Mr. Nettleton was trying to promote a "scratches and scuff" application of National Cash Register's copying process by which microscopic globules of ink in tiny capsules could be sprayed on to paper, and released when pressure burst the capsules.

The new application, "Micro-Scent", used the same process to test bubbles of fragrant oil on paper. Scratching or rubbing released the scent. Products such as aftershave and sweets

could thus be advertised with samples scents overlaid on the printing. But it was extremely expensive and, although still used, it became something of a passing fad.

Mr. Nettleton needed a small pilot laboratory, but could not afford one. But his daughter, Lucy, then aged four, had some money in a building society account given her by her grandmother.

Mr. Nettleton borrowed £1,800 of that, and bought a tumbledown shed in Richmond. Within three months, Marks and Spencer approached him and asked if he could improve one of their products.

They were selling scented drawer-lining paper, but the spray lost its smell so fast that the product was unsatisfactory.

"Fortune smiled on me", he said. But he had also reckoned his price at 110 per cent, so the



John Nettleton and his daughter, Lucy, who financed his new enterprise.

Using his micro-encapsulation technology, Mr. Nettleton had small batches of scented drawer liners in the shops within six weeks. His turnover for 1983/4, turnover was £569,000. And he has already taken orders for the coming year for £680,000, plus £250,000 in firm orders placed now for the spring of 1985. His conservative profit forecast for this year is £10,000. Lucy, now seven, has had her money back.

Mr. Nettleton is shipping container-loads of scented drawer liners to the US, and every day receives inquiries from Europe and the Middle East.

His achievements were recognized with the award of £10,000 shared with the fabric designer and manufacturer, Georgina of Wiltshire.

Mr. Segal said: "Cambridge is where things are happening and the science park plays a significant role in the Cambridge scene. With the backing of Trinity College, it can tap into any discipline at the leading edge".

The original twin aims of the science park were first, to provide a place where high technology could develop in pleasant surroundings, and second to provide a place where firms setting up there could be assured of academic contact and input. Trinity College set up the development primarily as a property investment, but soon also saw it as a means of focusing its academic excellence on the test bed of commercial reality.

The science park has in consequence attracted considerable publicity and this plus academic pressure to perform has meant the companies involved have felt a psychological imperative which boosts results.

Cashing in on an academic link

The success of the Cambridge Science Park, since 10 years ago, when the first tenant moved in, has been one of the brighter spots of the British high-technology world.

Now Nick Segal, of consulting economists, Segal Quince & Associates, is engaged on a study to ascertain just how the elements of the successful formula known as "the Cambridge phenomenon" can be applied elsewhere, Francis Kinsella writes.

The urgent need for such a study was underlined this week by critics of science parks by John Ashworth, vice-chancellor of Salford University. Professor Ashworth, told a Confederation of British Industry conference that science parks tended to damage relations between universities and industry because there was little contact between companies sited on such parks and the academic staff in adjoining universities.

Part of the problem was different priorities, different expectations and different management and decision-making processes, he said. Professor Ashworth said he sometimes felt it was surprising not so much that relations between universities and industry were so bad, but that, given the obstacles, they were sometimes so good.

Leading edge

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The great British venturers

BRIEFING

British venture-capital organizations invested £183m (about £183m) last year, at least half the total venture investments in the whole of Europe. Britain's funds, numbering around 100, with portfolios and cash approaching £1.5 billion, surpass the rest of Europe put together.

This is the conclusion of a major study of venture capital in Europe, to be published in Business Week magazine on July 9.

The study finds that although Britain has been longest in the venture-capital game in Europe, entrepreneurs still complained that venture funds were too small and too cautious.

An important development this week has been the launching of a new pan-European fund called Euroventures, which is expected to

lead to more venture-capital funds of \$20m each in major European cities. Ten big European companies are subscribing \$50m to the new fund.

• The Cranfield Institute of Technology School of Management is to get its first professor in small business development. The chair is being sponsored by National Westminster, with £150,000 to be used for research, teaching and consultancy.

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CYCLING: PREVIEW OF TOUR DE FRANCE

Hinault is aiming to equal record in an open race

From John Wilcockson
Paris

The Tour de France, which starts today with a prologue time trial on 5.4 kilometres of suburban streets to the west of Paris, is the most open for many years and for the first time the winner could well be a cyclist from outside continental Europe.

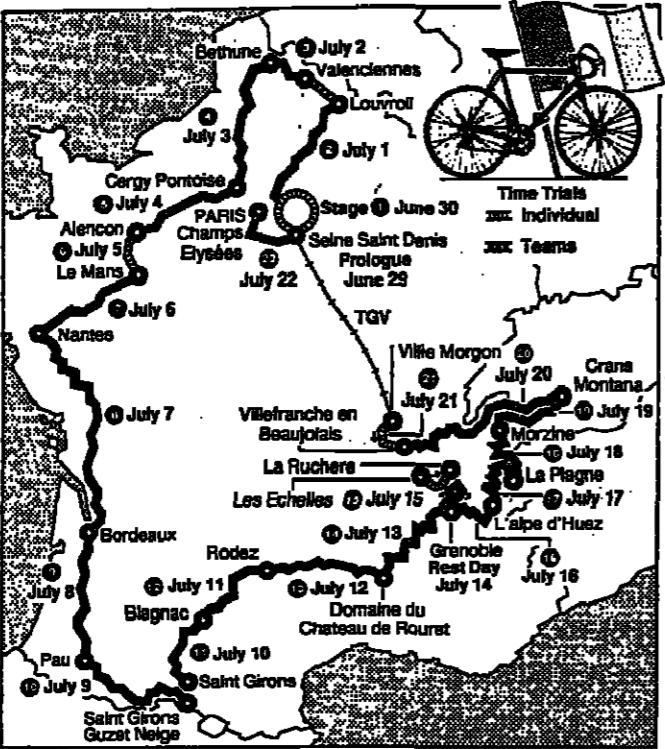
While the French newspapers, in the wake of their country's footballing success, are chauvinistically predicting victory for Hinault, Fignon or Simon, the more cosmopolitan foreign press corps have chalked in the names of LeMond, Eddy Merckx and Jacques Anquetil.

Bernard Hinault returns to the race with a real chance of equaling the record of five wins set by Eddy Merckx and Jacques Anquetil. In the past two months, Hinault has proved fully competitive after the knee operation that kept him out of last year's Tour. But there remains a question mark against the quality of his new team, *La Vie Claire*, in which the young Swiss rider, Niki Rüttimann, makes his first appearance as the only man capable of accompanying his team leader in the mountains.

Laurent Fignon, the 1983 winner, owed much of his success to the inheritance of his former leader's squad, Renault-Elf. The one factor that has changed this year is that he shares the leadership of the formation with Greg Lemond.

The first appearance of the American, the current world champion, is a major attraction. But his presence at the head of a French-based team could create similar problems to those experienced in the 1983 race by Phil Anderson. The Australian, remember, had the grass cut from under his feet by a Frenchman, Pascal Simon, who gained the full backing of the Peugeot team when he attacked in the Pyrenees to win the yellow jersey.

Simon is the sole leader of Peugeot this year, following the departure of Anderson to the better balanced Panasonic-Raleigh team, which should give the Australian a better chance of success. Unpredictable in his style of riding, Simon is a brilliant climber, but his resistance over a three-week race was not tested last year. He crashed on his first day in the yellow shirt and the pain of a fractured shoulder blade caused his retirement five days later.



The route of the world's toughest cycle race.

In theory, LeMond has equal standing with Fignon in the eyes of their team manager, Cyrille Guimard, but patriotism is stronger than principles when the chips are down. Fignon is on top form after winning the French championship last Sunday, which followed his excellent second place in the Tour of Italy.

Lemond had enjoyed a slower build-up and instead of competing in the final preparation race for the Tour, he spent a week training in the mountains of Switzerland, accompanied in a car by his wife, Kathie, their baby son, and a team of magazine reporters.

In contrast to this laid-back American approach, Sean Kelly was doing battle with real mountain climbs on the 10-day Tour of Switzerland. The Irishman was not too upset that he came only fifth as this reduced the publicity that had followed his superlative riding in the spring classics.

To avoid the reporters, Kelly feigned injury and returned to his Co Waterford home, where he metaphorically topped up his batteries for the ultimate challenge he expects in the coming weeks.

With a plethora of time bonuses to be won in stage finishes and intermediate sprints, Kelly could establish a

lead in the 10 days that precede the first mountain climbs. It is only then that men like Luis Herrera, of Colombia, and Robert Millar, of Scotland, should come to the fore. Herrera, making his first Tour appearance, has proved unbeatable in the high altitude of his native Andes. But the fast, untrammelled pace of the flat stages of the Tour could preclude him from the race for the yellow jersey.

One last prediction: a truly non-European, Allan Peiper, born and bred in Melbourne, Australia, could well win today's prologue.

• The Soviet Union's team has pulled out of the first women's Tour de France. They entered at the last minute after the decision not to send athletes to the Los Angeles Olympics, but have now withdrawn on the grounds that some of their riders are unavailable.

Cycling squad

Two United States Olympic cycling squads were announced on Wednesday. They will be paired down to a four-member women's road racing team, a four-member men's road racing team, and a men's 100-kilometre time trials team.

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CRICKET: FOWLER AND PARTNER MAKE A RESOLUTE STAND THAT WARMS LORD'S

England emerge in a broad new light

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent**LORD'S:** England have scored 271 in their first innings

An admirably dogged innings by Fowler and an encouraging final appearance by Broad gave England a full share of the honours when the second Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, started yesterday. For England's first wicket these two added 101 after Lloyd, with his fast bowlers straining at the leash, had chosen to field. By the end of today interrupted four times by bad light or rain - altogether 98 minutes were lost - England were 167, for two, with Fowler still in possession.

Three-figure opening partnerships against this West Indies side are greatly coveted. The only other one in the last two and a half years (or 34 innings) was by Gravaskar and Gaedel at Ahmedabad last November. The average opening stand against West Indies in the 18. innings before yesterday, by India, Australia and England, was 10.

Holding's absence was, of course, a help to England. Even so, Broad and Fowler did nobly. Broad's batting being an unexpected bonus. He was fortunate to play this of all innings, on such a good pitch. The bounce was even and at the start of the day there was no extravagant lateral movement. But the way he swayed clear of the fast, steeply lifting ball was most impressive. He never took his eye off it and never ducked.

Fowler can always be relied upon to fight his corner, so that at tea, when he and Broad were still together, spirits were high. The last session, played in



One occasion when Broad had no choice but to take a fast ball from Marshall sitting down

mostly fading light, was a different story.

In a superb spell of fast bowling, in which the ball came this way and that at high speed, Marshall accounted for Broad and Gower and had Fowler and Lamb hanging on for dear life. With Garner in support, West Indies showed their claws for the first time, and England a resolution which warmed their supporters.

Small, as for Holding, is the only change from the West Indian side who won the first Test so easily. England preferred Foster to Cowans. By the time the match started, we had had the best of the day, sunshine having given way to cloud. But the ground was already full. As Gower signalled to the England players that they were batting, he must have done so with mixed feelings. The batsmen, I imagine, would rather have been fielding, at any rate until Broad and Fowler began to show some form.

Lloyd gave the new ball to Small, as Garner's partner, which was surprising. He is as yet nothing like as dangerous a bowler as Marshall, or as fast. By the time Marshall bowled, after 10 overs, Broad's worst fears were behind him. In 11 balls, hereabouts, he hit five fours, three off Small and two off Garner. Four of them were through the leg side, all swerved off balls well pitched-up. The square boundaries are no longer than one or two of the double greens at St Andrews.

At the first stoppage, after 55 minutes, England had scored 38 from 13 overs. Fowler and Broad are very different in style. Like a wagtail, Fowler darts and bobs about, restless and eager. Broad showed little outward emotion. He looked reassuringly solid. When the players came back for 10 minutes after lunch, Broad was caught at slip off a no-ball from Marshall. I hardly think the catch accounted for the stroke.

Watching England bat was a less anxious business in the afternoon. Fowler gained in confidence and Broad suffered no reaction from his morning success. At 69 Marshall went round the wicket, which represented a moral victory to the batsmen. He would have rather not. By the time, soon afterwards, that Fowler hit his first four, a cover drive off Baptiste, Broad had already hit eight. Of England's more recent left-handers, other than those now playing, who is Broad most like? Perhaps Subba Row and Putter. He has Brian Close's build but not, on yesterday's evidence, his impetuosity.

Broad reached his 55 minutes after tea, having batted for two hours 20 minutes. In the next over the hundred came up. There was another delay of 25 minutes after tea, and at five o'clock, five minutes after the resumption, Broad was out. He looked in half a mind to play no stroke at a shortish leg-side ball

from Marshall, but in the end he fended at it and Dujon, diving to his right, took an acrobatic catch, one-handed.

In Marshall's next over, Gower, neither forward nor back, was leg before. Not to squander England's splendid start, that required on the part of Fowler and Lamb both courage and luck. With more than an hour's play lost, an hour could be added on, and 45 minutes had been won, for the last time, bad light intervened.

Today's fixtures

SECOND TEST MATCH

LORD'S: ENGLAND v WEST INDIES (11.00-6.00)

CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Essex

SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Middlesex

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Sussex

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Gloucestershire

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Warwickshire

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Yorkshire

TAUNTON: Somerset v Leicestershire

WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Kent

LIVERPOOL: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire

STAMFORD: Nottinghamshire v Warwickshire

STOKE: Lancashire v Derbyshire

STOURBRIDGE: Warwickshire v Leicestershire

STUDLEY: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire

THURSTON: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire

WORCESTER: Warwickshire v Lancashire

YORK: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire

YORKSHIRE: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire

YUGOSLAVIA: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire

TENNIS: VICTORY FOR MISS WADE ON FOURTH DAY OF WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Germans make youthful advance

By Rex Bellamy
Times Correspondent

Germany advanced on an impressively broad front at Wimbledon yesterday. The gates were closed at 2.30pm and 35 minutes later rain stopped play for the first time in this year's championships - but four young Germans had already won in straight sets to join Rolf Gehring in the third round.

The casualties included Kathleen Horvath, the first women's seed to be beaten, and Sue Barker, who reached the semi-finals in 1977. The winners included Boris Becker, aged 16 who had to qualify, and Steffi Graf, aged 15.

The other German to come through were Bettina Bunge, aged 21, who has German parents, plays for Germany but is probably qualified for three other countries, and Claudia Kohde, who has done no more than justify her seeding.

Gehring, aged 28, has been working hard with his young compatriots and, in the process, seems to have been rejuvenated. He was always more remarkable for his talents than his achievements. We shall soon find out what he can make of Ivan Lendl.

Becker's task will be equally formidable because he must play Bill Scanlon, who has more grass court experience than Lendl.

Five years ago Scanlon progressed to the quarter-finals at Wimbledon. In the last United States championships he beat John McEnroe, which is not an easy thing to do. So far Becker has had an easy ride. His opponent yesterday, Nduka (Duke) Odizor, eventually retired because something had gone wrong with the ballbearings in his racket head.

Miss Bunge, who reached the semi-finals in 1982 and is playing her sixth Wimbledon, receded from the stage to the wings last year because a congenital ear defect had to be corrected by surgery. That went well. Yesterday she stepped back into the limelight - a strong, athletic and aggressive player with an instinctive flair for tennis and the right kind of game for grass. Predictably, she was too good for Miss Horvath, aged 18, who was a first round loser in her only previous challenge at Wimbledon two years ago.

Miss Horvath had some muscular problems yesterday.



Mixed singles: Sue Barker (left) lost to Steffi Graf, but Virginia Wade went through against Zina Garrison



But her basic problems were Miss Bunge and the grass court. Miss Horvath needs a higher bounce and a little more time than grass allows her. This, she said, was "a learning experience".

Miss Bunge's next opponent will be Miss Graf, whose boxer dog must be wondering why she is spending so much time away from home these days. She beat Miss Barker 7-6, 6-3. Her

Miss Barker is such an engagingly jolly woman that her defeats are always unwelcome, though we are getting more accustomed to them. Another British player to lose was Stephen Shaw. But at least he gave Andres Gomez, seeded sixth, two sufficiently tough sets to expose flaws in the composure of a powerful left hander who is already having his best Wimbledon - and is good enough to last for two or three more rounds.

Britain, though, had three winners: Virginia Wade, Jo Durie, and Annabel Croft. Miss

Garrison, aged 38, but getting younger every round, must now play a qualifier from Sweden, Carina Karlsson, which should

be a relatively easy task after two rigorous three-set matches.

Miss Durie had a run of seven consecutive games against a little, strongly built left-hander from Maryland, Elise Burdin. Miss Durie should be with us for at least two more rounds. She has begun to play with last year's authority which, so far, has not been evident in 1984.

Miss Croft and Julie Salmon,

who had reached the third round a day earlier, are only 18 years old. This suggests that Sue Mappin, Britain's national team manager, must be doing some teaching. Miss Durie was always a danger. Miss Wade, so youthfully mobile, hung in, as the modern saying is, rescuing the second set from 1-3 down and a decider from 0-3 for her victory. Her inspiration was watered by the cold rain and she lived again her day of wine and roses all those seven long years ago.

Miss Garrison's early tactic of pulling her opponent forward to her drop shots and lobbing her pain-free dividends for half the match until everything went out of her window. Miss Wade's victory from an ominous hole postponed a possible sentimental swan song. The roar of the crowd will still be with her until farewell.

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Car Buyer's Guide

General



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2000 GL £2,430

2000 GLS £2,430

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Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Nissan's Silvia will make many friends

The new Nissan Silvia 1.8 will make a lot of friends. It has the performance of much bigger so-called 'muscle cars' without being as cumbersome to handle. At 14.5 ft long, it is equally at home in the city and tuck of city, traffic or making fast motorway journeys.

It is also one of the best looking coupés, using pop-up headlights to achieve a wedge nose so sought after by today's drag-conscious designers, but keeping other aerodynamic aids to a minimum. The front airdam and rear airfoil are small enough to blend into the Silvia's sleek lines.

Some of today's boy racers will not be happy about that - or about the absence of 'go faster' stripes. Judged by the ground-scraping air dams and coffee tray aero foils of some competitors, the 130 mph Silvia is positively bare. I like it that way.

The engine is the 1.8 overhead camshaft unit already seen in the Nissan Stanza but transformed by the addition of fuel injection and a turbo charger. There is, perhaps, a shade more turbo lag than I have encountered on some of the latest offerings using this popular short cut to increased performances. But it is more than offset by the engine's overall smooth efficiency.

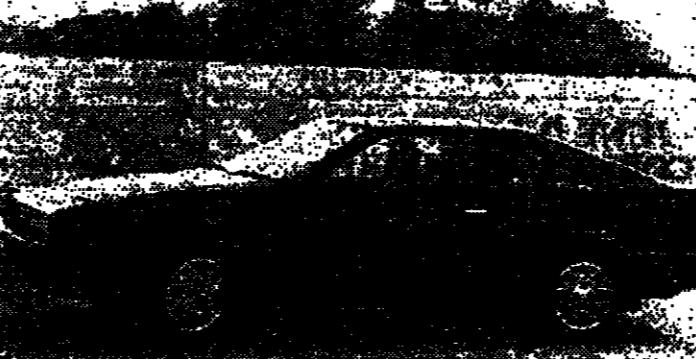
Vital statistics:

Model: Nissan Silvia Turbo ZX. Price: £8,994. Engine: 1.809cc fuel-injected, turbocharged. Performance: Max speed, 130 mph; 0-60 mph, 8.5 sec. Official consumption: Urban, 26.2 mpg; 0-60 mph, 44.8 mpg; and 75 mph, 33.8 mpg. Length: 14.5 ft. Insurance Group 7.

The turbo whine gives it a distinct note which is not unpleasant until you go for broke with maximum revs in each of the five gears. Then it becomes a head-turning scream that somehow seems to be appropriate for such exciting acceleration.

The Silvia's rack and pinion steering, independent suspension all-round and rear drive lay-out handles all this power with reassuring safety. It can be provoked to misbehave, but only by cumbrous handling and even then it is predictable, as I discovered when I ran into half a load of manure dumped strategically on the exit to a fast bend.

For such a powerful car, the Silvia himself.



Nissan Silvia 1.8 Turbo: At home in city traffic

the messages printed on them could be changed by flipping from one side of the bat to the other on a hinge.

And there are a dozen messages to select from, including 'Be Nice', 'You're Lovely When You're Angry', 'Smile', 'Sorry', and 'On'. Unfortunately, the last two are on adjoining tabs and what had been a rather entertaining drive into the office was brought to an abrupt conclusion by an eager young man in a beautifully preserved TR7 who resented being called an 'Oaf'. The Bulleting Board is available from Ian White at 161 Clapham Road, Stockwell, London, and costs £1.95 plus VAT. Please use it with caution and not when you should be concentrating on traffic.

New Mitsubishi

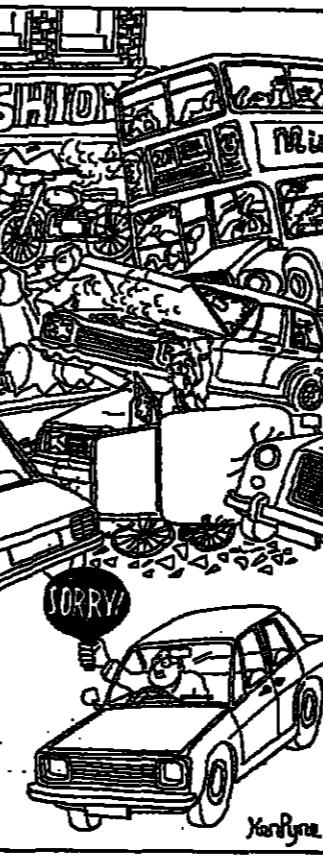
Mitsubishi Colt has just launched a new range of five small hatchbacks to replace the existing Mirage range. As usual these days, it has seized the occasion to raise prices to bring them more into line with what it judges the market will bear.

It clearly thought the cheapest model in the range, the 1200 GL, was too cheap at £4,100, because its replacement costs nearly £650 more. On the other hand, two models whose engine sizes have increased from 1,400 cc to 1,600 cc remain within a few pounds of their old prices. They are the 1,500 three-door GLX at £5,299 and the 1,500 five-door GLX at £5,799. But not so the 1,600 Turbo replacement for the smaller 1,400 turbo. It costs £7,749, an increase of £924.

The new hatchback is a few inches longer, and noticeably sleeker than its rather bulbous looking predecessor. Nearly 30% of the body weight is high tensile steel, making worthwhile weight savings possible without sacrificing strength.

The combination of the light-weight body and turbo charging is claimed to give the new 1,600 turbo one of the best power to weight ratios of any mass-produced car and a top speed of 120 mph.

An addition to the range is the 1,800 GL diesel, which uses the same engine as the recently-introduced Lancer diesel and is claimed to have extremely good torque. But it appears to be expensive at £5,999 compared with the 1.8 Peugeot 205 diesel at only £4,895. The French car is also today's outstanding diesel performer.



Yarlung

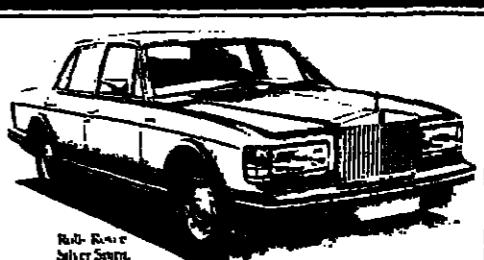
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also on page 31

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Traditional values: The Royal Regatta is the one occasion when the gentlemen outshine the ladies in the matter of fashion. Photographs: Chris Harris.

Cloud over jolly good boating weather at Henley

By Alan Hamilton

The opening day of Henley Royal Regatta yesterday was clouded by the disclosure that two crews composed mainly of South African nationals had entered the competition in the guise of a British Rowing Club.

Regatta officials admitted last night that the Cantabrigians Rowing Club, whose crews won in

their heats in both the fours and eights contests yesterday, was essentially South African with a token British presence in each case, but they confirmed that the club had broken none of the Regatta's rules.

Mr Peter C. QC, chairman of the Henley stewards said last night: "Some, but not all, of these crews have South African

passports; but there is a minimum of one British passport in each crew. Even if they had been rowing under their true colours, we would still have been obliged to accept them."

South Africa is still technically a member of FISA, the International Rowing Association, although it has been absent from most recent international events.

A similar incident occurred at last year's Henley Regatta but again no rules were broken.

Yesterday the mainly South African fours crew beat Nottinghamshire County Rowing Association by half a length and in the eights a mainly South African crew easily beat Aberdeen University.

Although both opposing crews

were sanguine about the identity of their victors, the crunch may come at the weekend if the Cantabrigians beat a Canadian crew in the semi-final of the Thames Cup. The Canadians are likely to observe the conditions of the Glenelgues agreement on sporting links with South Africa and withdraw from the competition.

Lead-free petrol to be sold in EEC from 1989

From Ian Murray

Brussels
Lead-free petrol must go sale inside the EEC from the start of 1989. Community environment ministers agreed in Luxembourg yesterday.

It aims to make Europe a free zone by the end of the year. France and Italy, which consistently blocked agreement on lead-free petrol for s, both accepted the new move.

The new Community regulations will insist that all new models of cars sold from 1989 will run on lead-free petrol.

Anger as Cabinet blocks Enterprise Oil 'coup'

Continued from page 1

The Government are going to change the rules as they go along, a lot of people in the City are not going to understand future issues."

In a statement to the Commons, Mr Walker confirmed that the Enterprise issue had been a flop. Apart from RTZ's application, only 17 per cent of the shares on offer had been subscribed for. Because the issue was underwritten, the Government will still get its guaranteed minimum proceeds of £392m from the sale.

Mr Walker made it clear that

Ministers stunned, page 4
Parliament, page 4

Leading article, page 14
Obituary, page 14

Lord Astor, of The Times, dies

Continued from page 1

profession and industry is the poorer by his death.

Sir William Haley, former editor of *The Times*, said Lord Astor had an attractive approach and made contacts easily. "He was frank in making it clear he had no cornucopia from which losses could be met.

Sir William Rees-Mogg, editor from 1967 to 1981, described Lord Astor as a "very straightforward, friendly and honourable man."

The turning point on supply

was therefore when the NUM and the National Union of Railmen agreed to try to stop deliveries of ore by rail.

British Steel pledges to 'fight it out'

Continued from page 1

This threat was taken very seriously indeed by BSC. Mr Scholey said that, as of yesterday, coal and ore were being delivered from Port Talbot docks to the Llanwern plant by road at the rate of 30,000 tons a week to maintain production.

Stocks of iron ore on the ground at Ravenscraig and Scunthorpe were good, Mr Scholey said, and can be maintained by road.

"At Scunthorpe, we will mount a similar operation before the rail people get to that lot," Mr Scholey continued.

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne visits RAF Brize Norton, 11.

Princess Margaret visits the Haberdashers' Alderney Church of England School at Bunting, 2.50; and later attends a ball given by the Cheshire and West Cheshire branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Eaton Hall, Chester, 10.30.

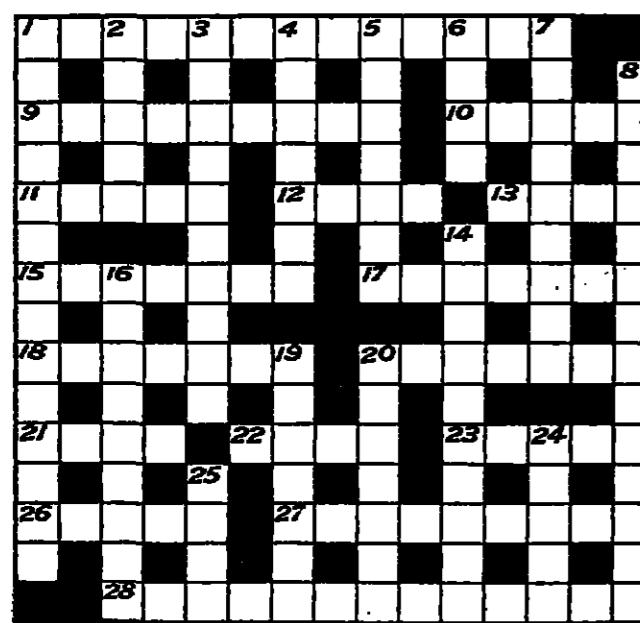
The Duchess of Gloucester

presents the Queen Mother's Birthday Awards, Guildhall, London, 2.45.

The Duchess of Kent visits Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, 2.30; and later visits the headquarters of the Samaritans in Manchester, 3.50; she then attends a concert by the Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester, 7.25.

New exhibitions
The Edinburgh School: paintings from the City Collection, City Art

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,469



ACROSS

- 1 Girl preparing to hit golf ball - for putting on greens? (5,8).
- 2 Cook uses this helicopter; it's commonly said (3-6).
- 3 Fuel oil can make the tanker's content? (5).
- 4 One's after nominal value for capital (5).
- 5 This old Roman street was the scene of a conspiracy (4).
- 6 Sung part for a celebrity (4).
- 7 Colonel's said to be in this as a mental patient (3-4).
- 8 Wise guy taking in America gets a skinfish on board? (7).
- 9 Most showy undies? (7).
- 10 Saw an example of Solomon's wisdom? (7).
- 11 In war, Myrmidons made one for Achilles (4).
- 12 Return knocks in the ring (4).
- 13 Fish uncooked in mid-Scotland? (5).
- 14 That's the lot, some say? (5).
- 15 Switch it again to make a stir? (9).
- 16 Football side's fire casualty in 1936 (7,6).
- 17 X marked the end of her spell of inactivity (8,6).
- 18 Elgar's most refreshing variation (5).

Prize Crossword in *The Times* tomorrow
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Food prices

Home produced lamb prices are still falling. Loin chops are down as much as 11 pence a pound. Whole leg ranges from £1.29 to £1.80 a pound, loin chops £1.44 to £1.50, rib chops £1.14 to £1.29. All lamb cuts at Sainsbury's are down this week, some by as much as 52 pence a pound.

Beef prices are stable, with topside and silverside ranging from £1.98 to £2.32 a pound, fore rib on the bone £1.19 to £1.72 a pound and rump steak £2.65 to £3.29 a pound. Boneless lamb is down two pence a pound, ranging from £1.49 to £1.84.

The main crop English strawberry season starts this week. Supplies and prices are reported to be very good. Prices range from 60p to £1.00 a pound in the shops, or "pick your own", at 40 to 50p a pound. Spanish apricots at 35 to 45 pence a pound are plentiful, as are nectarines at 15 to 30 but they are not fully ripe. Peaches 6 to 25p each; gooseberries 30 to 35p a pound.

Recital by the Harold Ensemble, Fifth Hall, Western Bank, Sheffield, 1.10.

Concert by St Michael's Church Choir and the Audrey Singers, Thaxted Church, Thaxted, Essex, 8.

Concert by the Royal Northern College of Music, Cathederal, Wells Cathedral, Avon, 8.

Concert by the Bristol Schools Music Society, Colston Hall, Colston St, Bristol, 7.30.

General

White Horse Village Folk Festival, Alton Barnes, Wiltshire, 7, Sat and Sun 10.

The Northern Ireland Game and Country Fair, Clandeboye Estate, Ballymena, Co Down, 10.30 to 7, Sat 9.30 to 9.

Flower Festival, St Peter's Church, Old Town, Bexhill on Sea, 10 to 8.

Wimbledon

Today's order of play: Com: Lloyd G. S. Davis (US) v M. J. Lloyd (US) S. Davis (US) v M. J. Lloyd (US) G. Gatti (Ital) and C. Gatti (W. G. Gatti) (Ital) v M. J. Lloyd (US) v M. J. Lloyd (US) v P. Cash (Aus) and P. McNamee (Aus) v M. J. Sundstrom (Swed) and S. Sundstrom (Swed).

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Commons (9.30): Debate on the problems and needs of the disabled.

Lords (11): Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill, second reading.

Data Protection Bill, Commons amendments.

Roads

The Midland A6: Contraflow between Derby and Leicestershire at Hathern. M1: Contraflow between junction 24 (Loughborough) and junction 25 (Nottingham). M6: Contraflow between junction 3 (Birmingham) W and central/Kidderminster and junction 4 (Birmingham) S W/Bromsgrove.

Wales and West: A38: Northbound lane closure on the Plymouth Hill Underbridge between Plymouth and Exeter, and on both carriageways near Marsh Mills viaduct.

Wales and West: A39: Northbound lane closure on the A39 between

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